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THE INLAND ARCHITECT AND NEWS RECORD

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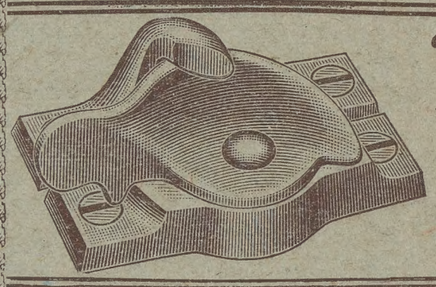

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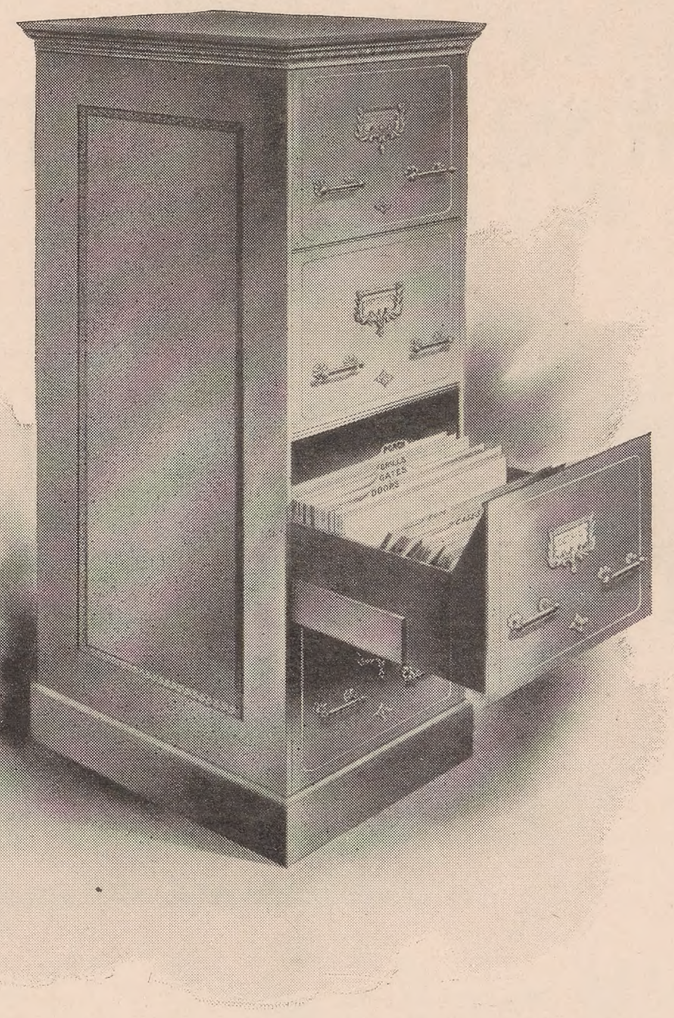

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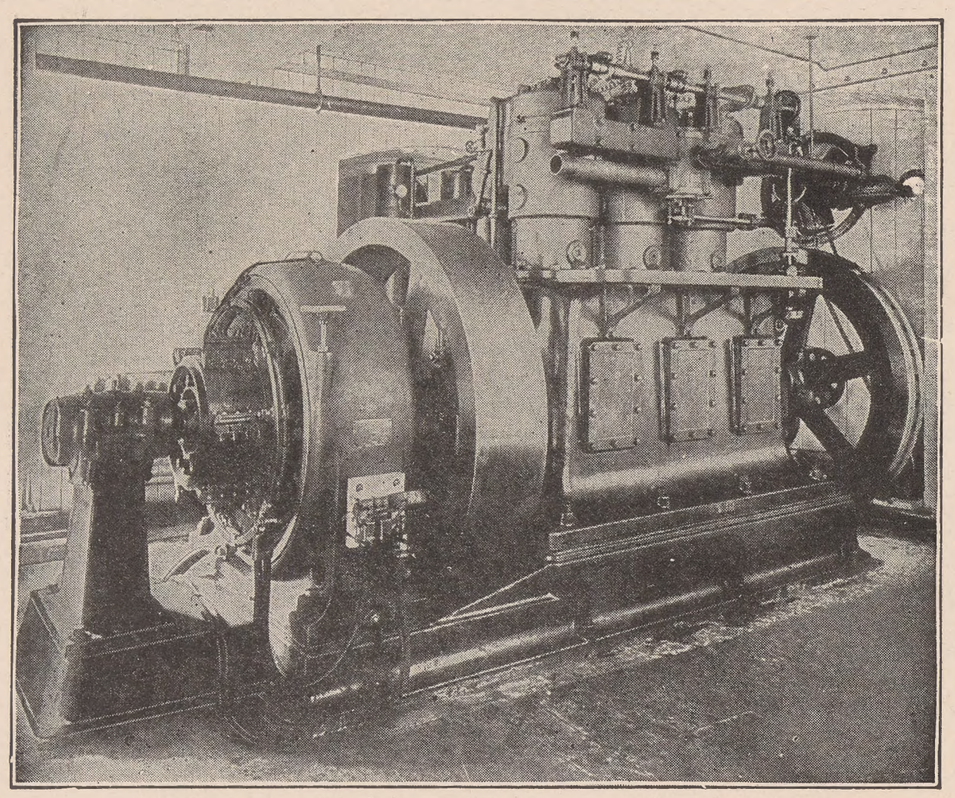

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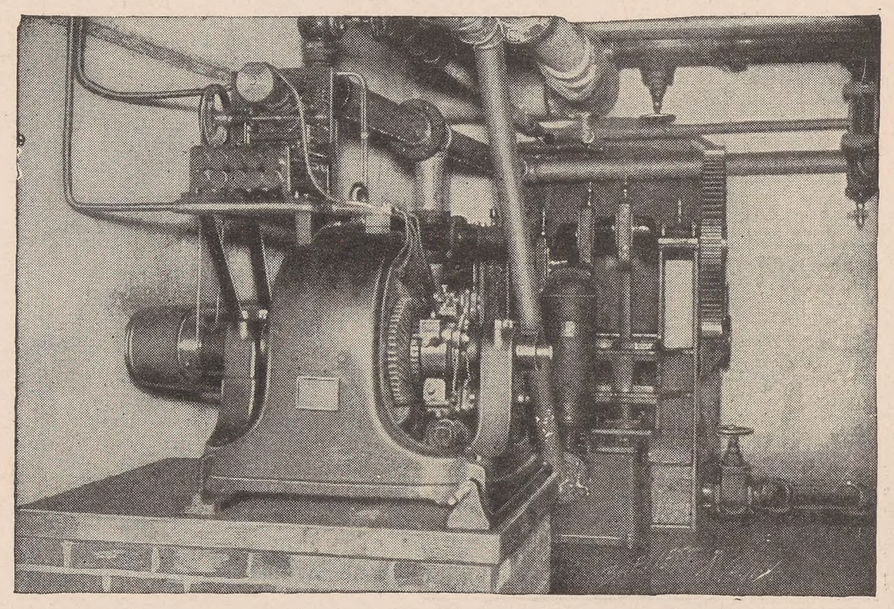

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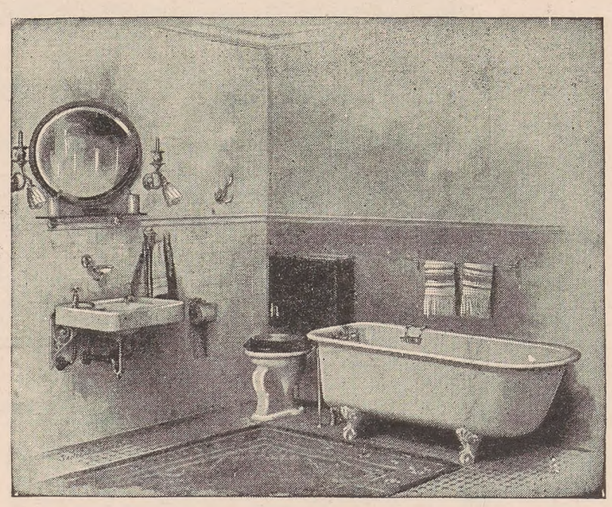

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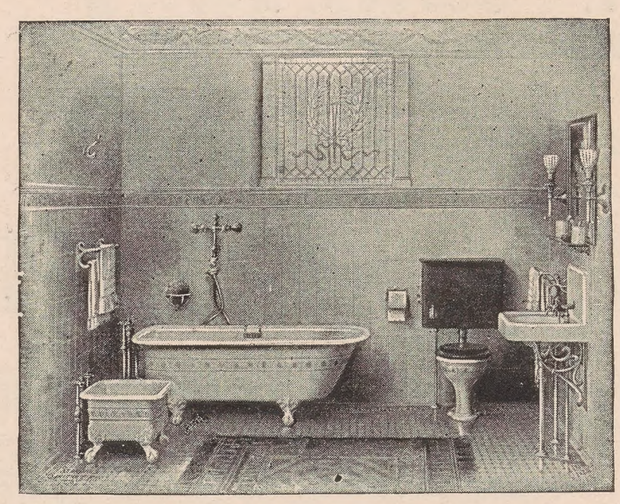

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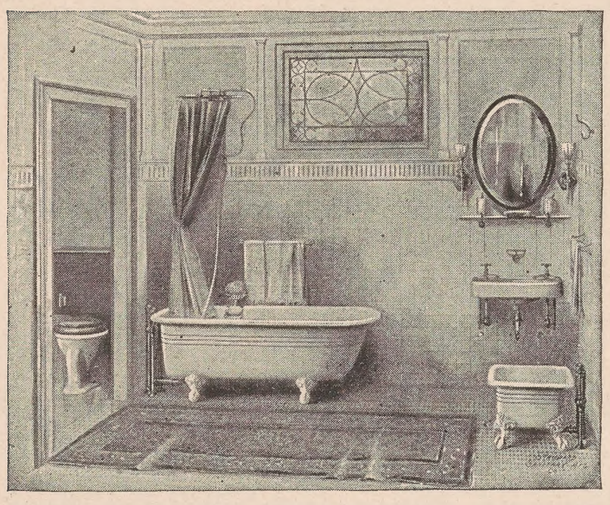

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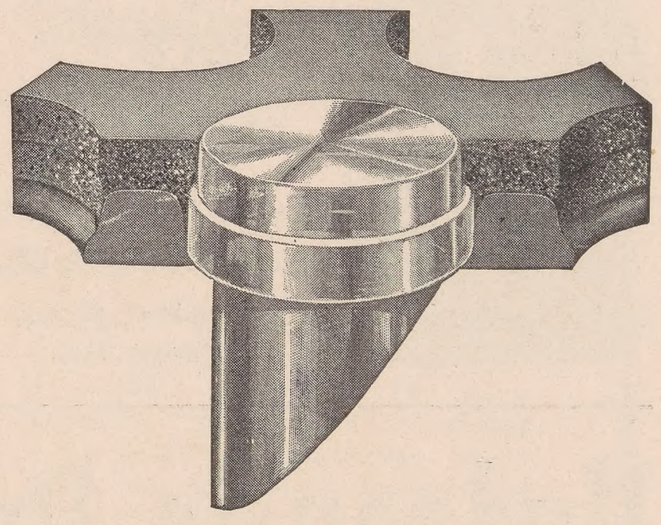

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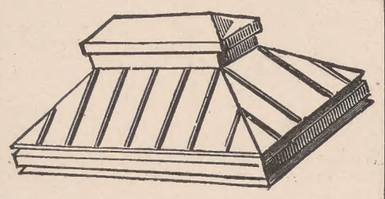

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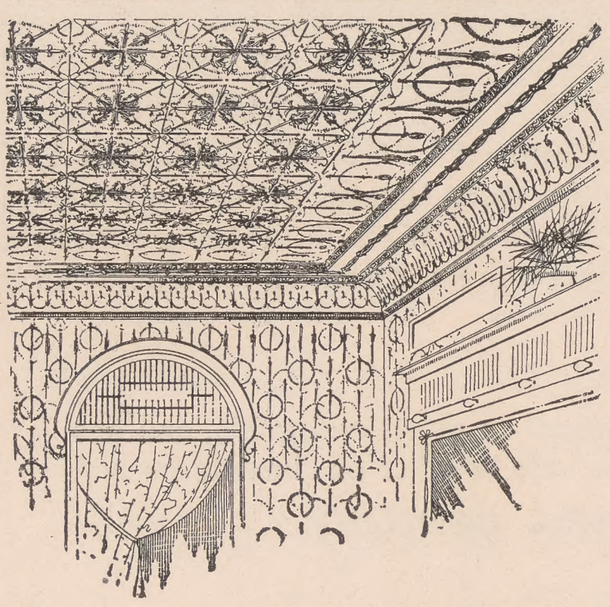

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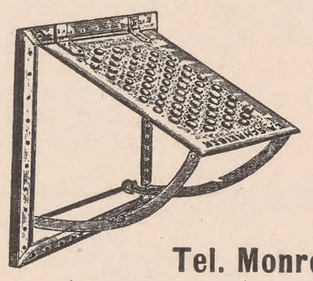

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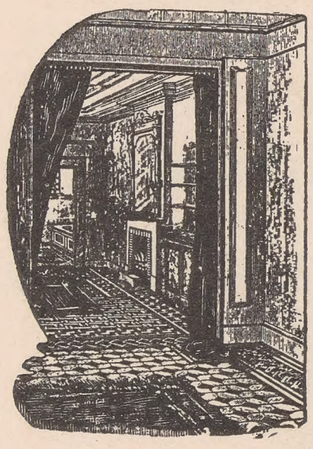

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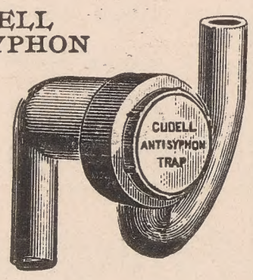

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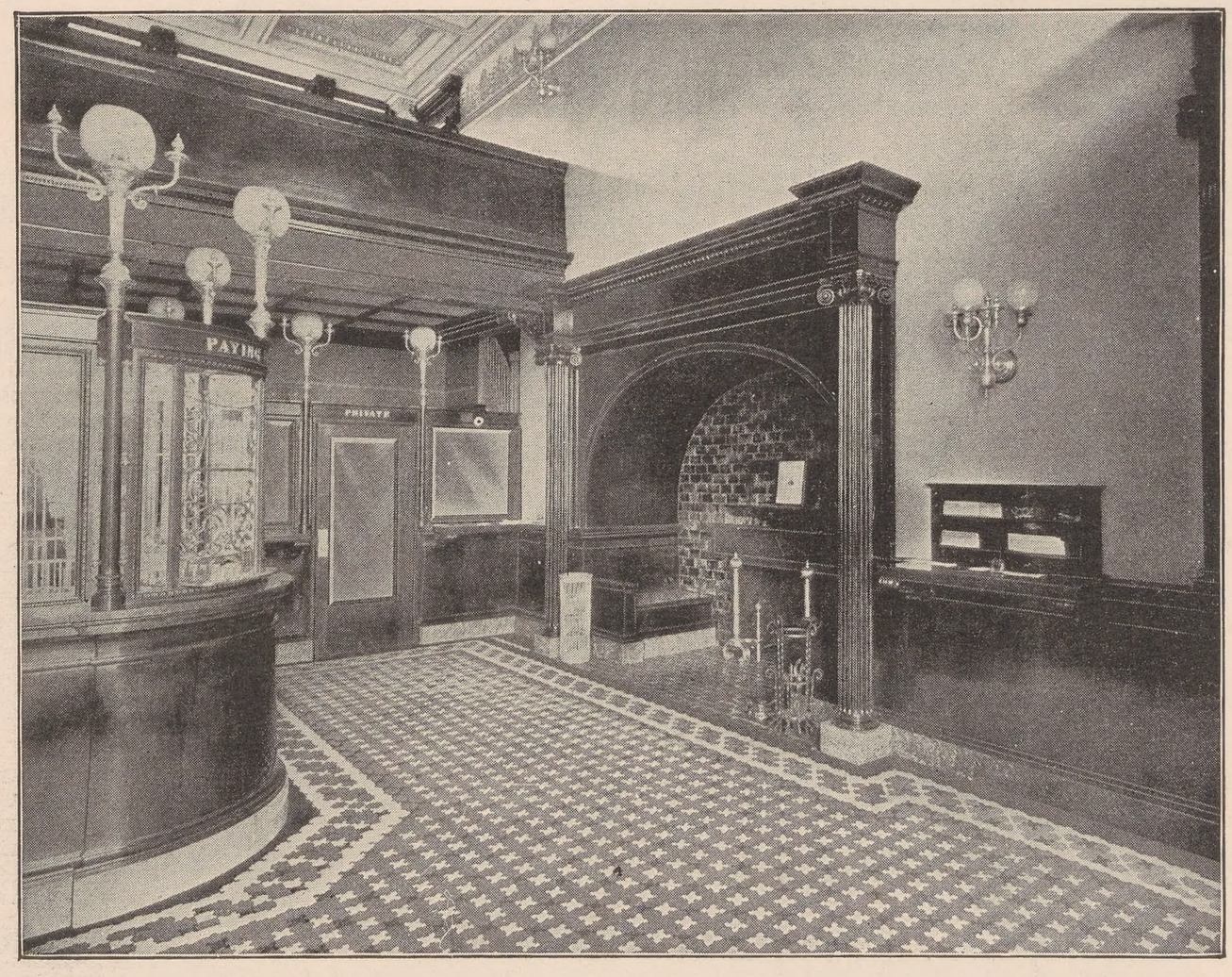

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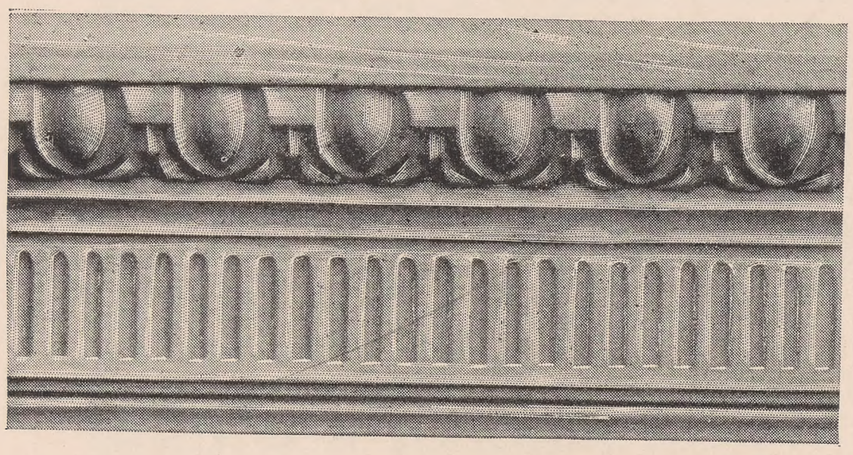

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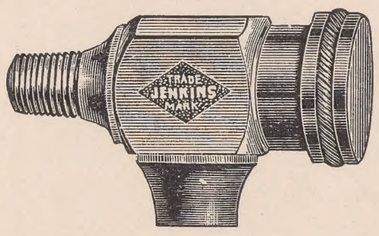

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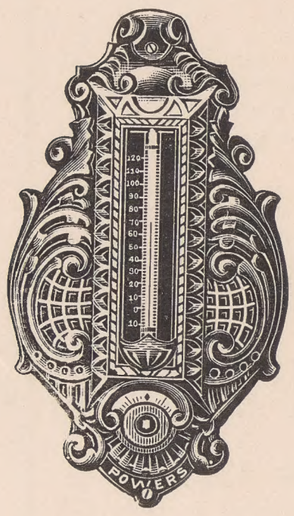

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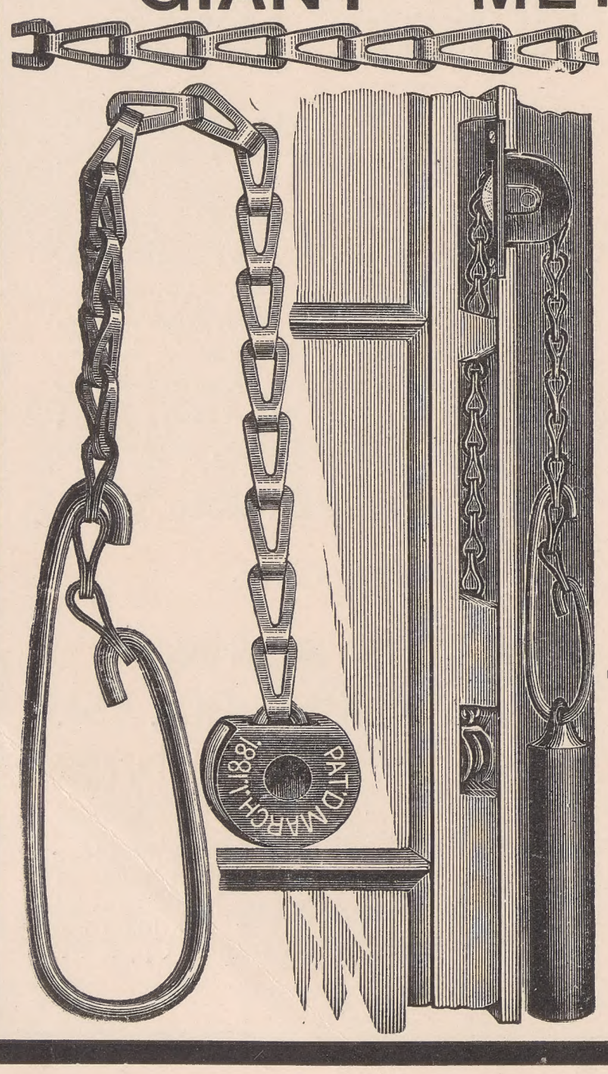

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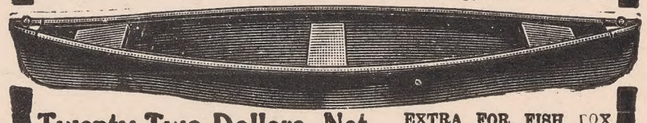

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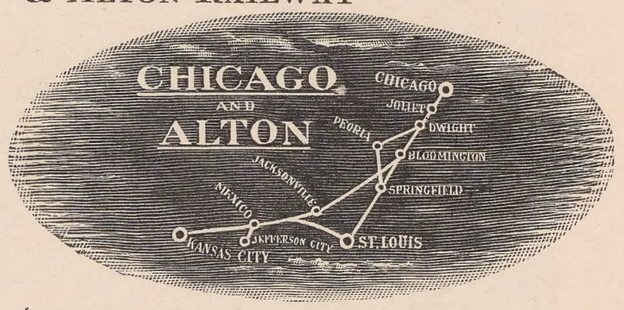

(TERRITORY COVERED OUTLINED IN ABOVE MAP), WE WILL MAIL TO YOU A PICTURE, 4½ X 3 INCHES, OF THE ALTON'S ENGINEER. IF, IN ADDITION, YOU WILL TELL US IN WHAT PUBLICATION YOU READ THIS ADVERTISEMENT, WE WILL SEND TO YOU A PAMPHLET ABOUT THE BIGGEST CAMERA IN THE WORLD.

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THE INLAND ARCHITECT AND NEWS RECORD

Vol. XL. ADVERTISERS' TRADE SUPPLEMENT. No. 4

ROOSEVELT'S ROOF.

It is well known that special efforts to select the very best material for constructive purposes have been made by the contractors in charge of the improvements at the White House. The building which will be used as the President's office is a well-designed structure of one story, and is being built throughout in the most substantial style.

The roofing is particularly worthy of remark, as it is of the best quality American tin, supplied by the local wholesale metal house of Rudolph, West & Co., and manufactured expressly for the White House contract by the American Tin Plate Company at its Martin-Ferry plant. It is of the "U. S. Eagle" N. M. brand.

It has been most favorably commented upon by representatives of Eastern newspapers, and the officials connected with the office of the Superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds regard it as a splendid piece of workmanship. It is not only a substantial roof, but likewise an artistic ornament, adding to the whole harmonious effect.

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P. & F. CORBIN, of New Britain, Connecticut, are making extensive changes in their plant in order to increase their output. They have just completed a large seven-story, fireproof building to be used for general manufacturing purposes, and are now at work on a new foundry building to be 60 feet wide and 600 feet long, located on their property at the "Annex," adjacent to the tracks of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad. It is expected that the building will be ready for occupancy by January 1, as the masonwork is now practically completed. These improvements will necessitate the employment of one hundred additional iron moulders, seventy brass moulders and five hundred extra help in general manufacturing.

THE Russell & Erwin Manufacturing Company, of New Britain, Connecticut, have placed the contract with B. H. Hibbard for the construction of a new manufacturing building to be 50 feet wide, 200 feet long and seven stories high. The construction will be fireproof throughout and the floors will have a capacity of 250 pounds per square foot, so that the building can be used for carrying all classes of manufactured goods. It is expected that this building will be completed and ready for use about February 1.

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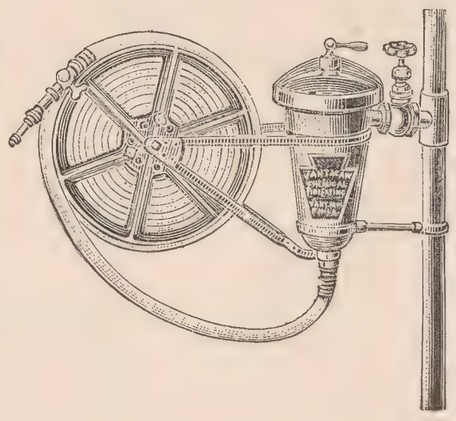

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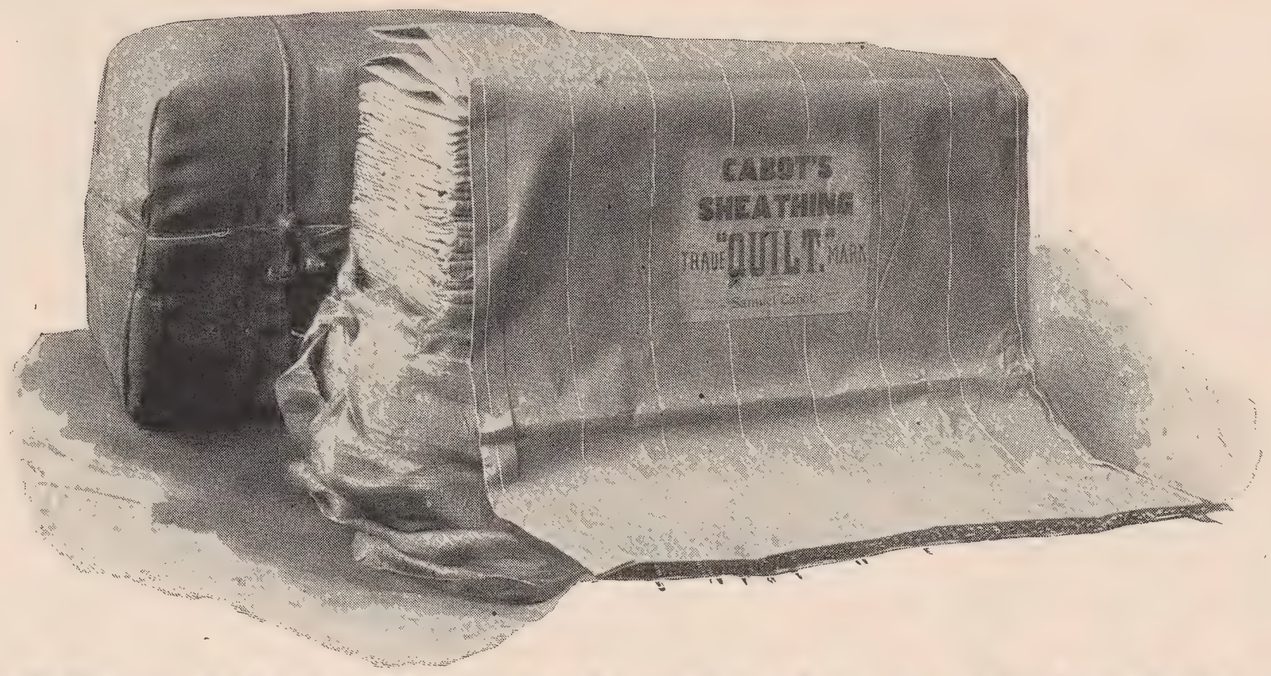

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THE INLAND ARCHITECT AND NEWS RECORD

Vol. XL. NOVEMBER, 1902. No. 4

A Monthly Journal Devoted to

ARCHITECTURE,

CONSTRUCTION, DECORATION AND FURNISHING

IN THE WEST.

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NEXT CONVENTION AT ST. LOUIS, MO., OCTOBER 12-13, 1903.

Thirteenth Annual Convention of the N. A. B.

The growing tendency as well as the recognized necessity for harmonizing the relations between employer and the employed is thoroughly indicated in the work of the recent thirteenth annual convention of the National Association of Builders at Washington. The association, as usual, met by delegates, and aside from the regular routine work, gave its entire attention to the discussion of different phases of the subject of "Labor Issues in the Building Trades," and concluded by the reaffirmation of the resolutions originally presented to the association at its fifth convention, which was held in New York in 1891. It has taken eleven years to prove what many at that time saw was a vital necessity in the establishment of a scheme of conciliation and arbitration for the avoidance or settlement of all disputes arising among workmen and their employers. It is, however, not too late for this method proposed by the National Association of Builders to be adopted, but it is imperative that it should be. Otherwise the workman himself has no guarantee of uninterrupted employment and the employer is obliged to make his contracts for a certain fixed sum with no assurance, except his own judgment of labor conditions, that he will be able to carry them out without a fluctuation of labor prices and a consequent loss. The next convention will be held at St. Louis, probably in February, 1904, during or just prior to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, and, in the intervening time, it is hoped that the suggestions made by this convention may be generally adopted in the settlement of all disputes.

Important Revision of the Uniform Contract.

The Uniform or Standard Contract, which, for the past ten years, has been issued by the joint action of the National Association of Builders and the American Institute of Architects, with careful revisions from time to time through the close observance of its operation by the most judicial and practical members of both bodies, has again been revised, and much to its betterment. Several clauses which led to controversy or were obnoxious to some have been changed, and other necessary provisions added, so that the Uniform Contract is now as near a perfect and equitable working document as can be devised by the designing and constructing fraternities. As the Uniform Contract is the only document used in the building trades that is the product of close study and experimental growth upon the part of both parties concerned, it can be said to be the only perfectly equitable contract that is made between owner and contractor through the architect, and should be used in every instance where a contract is entered into. In its ten years of existence no serious dispute has ever arisen through its inaccuracy or unequitable provisions, and its use is almost a guarantee against those unjust demands or omissions of important features that are so prevalent in the contracts prepared by one of the interested parties and signed without due inspection by the other. If these associations had done no other practical work, the establishment of the Uniform Contract would be sufficient reward for the labor of their maintenance.

COMPETITION FOR THE GRAND PRIX DE ROME.

BY THEODORE WELLS PIETSCH.

PROGRAMME,* A National Printing Establishment *(une Imprimerie Nationale)*.

Such an institution, with its traditions, archives and history, has long been the pride of France. Its incomparable collections of French and foreign type and the possession of fine specimens from its presses since centuries, constitute an ensemble of inestimable value for the savant and the bibliophile. And if we add to this all the documents, official and otherwise, where the quality of the impression yields the place in point of interest to matters social, politic or historic, the curiosity of the public, of the incompetent, would find as interesting elements for a visit here as at the Mint, the National Archives or other state institutions.

It must also be said that at all times, by special authorization, private industry has been permitted to secure the services of our national printing house for the production of its finest publications. This in itself would furnish the best material for a museum — material drawn from the archives of the institution as well as other places and foreign lands, documents of greatest value, showing rival work and methods, as well as the old mechanical means used by the printers of the past.

To this special division — the museum — it would be fitting to join a library and a lecture hall as well as archives of considerable importance.

For reasons of quite another sort the public is allowed to visit other parts of the establishment, namely, the administrative, where the management, general secretary's office, accounts and salesrooms for the law bulletins, fine editions, etc., will be found; also a parlor and refectory (dining-room), with its dependencies for the employes and guardians.

The management is lodged separately in a building of some importance, with stable and carriage-rooms, large suite for official receptions, and a smaller one with apartments for the family. With independent access, apartments must also be provided for the secretary, manager, treasurer and other important functionaries.

The national printing establishment of France, in fact, prints the greater part of the papers of state, namely, the white posters and tri-colored notices (a government monopoly), deeds of sale, revenue stamps, military livrets, playing cards and orders concerning the national mobilization.

This last point merits special attention, for instantly, without interruption or delay, on the receipt of an order, the machinery must start to turn out the vast supply required. Therefore the storage space for paper and the dependencies must represent more than seven thousand (7,000) square meters superficial area. This for the army alone, while that required for the decrees of the ministry, law notices, etc., must be of equal area, and the racks for forms will need a space of almost equal importance.

The compositors' rooms and those for the mechanical and hand presses will require approximately three thousand (3,000) square meters each, and the typefoundry about twenty-five hundred (2,500) more.

Other than the preceding elements necessary for manufacture are those concerning the preparation or finishing of material, such as ruling, folding, binding and stacking, for which fifteen hundred (1,500) square meters will be provided, together with three thousand additional for a main workshop.

It is, of course, understood that these different exigencies of the problem can be divided in several floors.

The number of hands — men and women — will be about fifteen hundred, requiring special entrances under the control of the management.

It is supposed that the workmen go out to lunch, but when exceptional circumstances exact more than the usual professional discretion, accommodations in the way of dining-rooms will make it feasible to keep a large number of mechanics within the walls. Certain guards and functionaries will also be lodged in the establishment.

It is unnecessary to say that in such an ensemble of workshops and stores, vast open spaces with abundant air and light are most essential. The scheme will be completed with warehouse, coal vaults, electric plant and power-house.

The entire area of the site is thirty thousand (30,000) square meters: Plan at 0.0075 m.; façade at 0.015 m.; section at 0.015 m.; detail at 0.045 m.

Such was the program dictated last April to the ten logists, candidates for the Grand Prix de Rome. Four months later, in early August, the drawings were hung, as customary, in the famous old Salle Melpomène, at the Ecole des Beaux-Arts, and considered by the august jury of the academy. This jury, composed of painters, sculptors, architects and musicians, successively judges competitions for the Roman prize in music and the fine arts, and it must be said that the system has been the butt of much adverse criticism. In fact, it must be with some apprehension that the young musician measures his chances of a sojourn at the villa by the ears of the masters in the plastic and pictorial arts, while his less associates in painting and architecture probably share the same sentiments toward the proven glories of the conservatoire. Yet the results do not justify such misgivings. The judgments are most invariably rendered with admirable competence and understanding. No doubt the weight of opinion rests with those voices technically proficient, while the assistance of the masters in all the arts can not fail to exert a broadening influence. These men, ripened in an atmosphere of art, and by age and experience, must necessarily acquire a knowledge to a certain degree in all the art mediums of expression. It is said, however, that some years ago a decision of the jury on the Grand Prix of Architecture was reversed by a vote of the musicians, but it must be added that the rival designs had about an equal suffrage and the award was finally made to the more conservative and classical composition. It must be understood that the tendency of the architect jurors leans to a progressive expression in touch with modern requirements, while the other members of the board of award have a somewhat pronounced taste for the antique as such. Perhaps a touch of weakness that regrets our civilizations in the memory of pure classic lines. The same may be true of each of the arts. Those cultivating them seek a new expression, the other a perpetuation of the best in the old examples, and I would not be at all surprised if the architects were not the first to revolt against the innovations of a Bizet or a Berlioz.

It is along the lines of modern needs and in the spirit of the best traditions that M. Guadet (professor of theory of architecture at the Ecole) has written the program for this year. Largely utilitarian, yet with an excellent decorative note, the problem offers scope for a most monumental composition. It has often been the severe reproach to the Ecole, "the dream problem" — less of late years, however; and the aim now is to vary with the schemes on purely æsthetic planes those closely allied to the business of daily life. So a great industrial school follows a colossal pantheon and monument to Jeanne Darc and a fortress and marine barracks a votive church and place of national pilgrimage. On the one hand imagination at liberty, on the other curbed and tempered with hard facts. Both studies are excellent, both programs calculated to develop a high creative power in the architect. The French genius is constantly, restlessly, feverishly creative. Nothing lives with that people if it is not new. A form is taken and transformed, varied in a thousand ways, and appears again and again with a touch, a something that awakens a renewed interest. It does not seem as though the invention of a feature or motive was of value, but the expression of which it is capable. That expression has been developed in France in all the arts with more or less success since the time of the Cæsars. It has flowered with the attribute of style, and style is a distinctly French quality. We Americans are often too apt to lose the general conception in the detail, and it would appear we are largely influenced by it (detail). It is not uncommon to hear an architect among us say (not to speak of laymen, who are legion): "Such and such a cartouche, motive or terminal is coarse and displeasing," as a criticism of some public work. He seems unaffected by noble proportions, great dominating lines, vigorous massing and bold silhouette. In a word, the character, the detail, is so dominant in his mind that it becomes the standard of measures to

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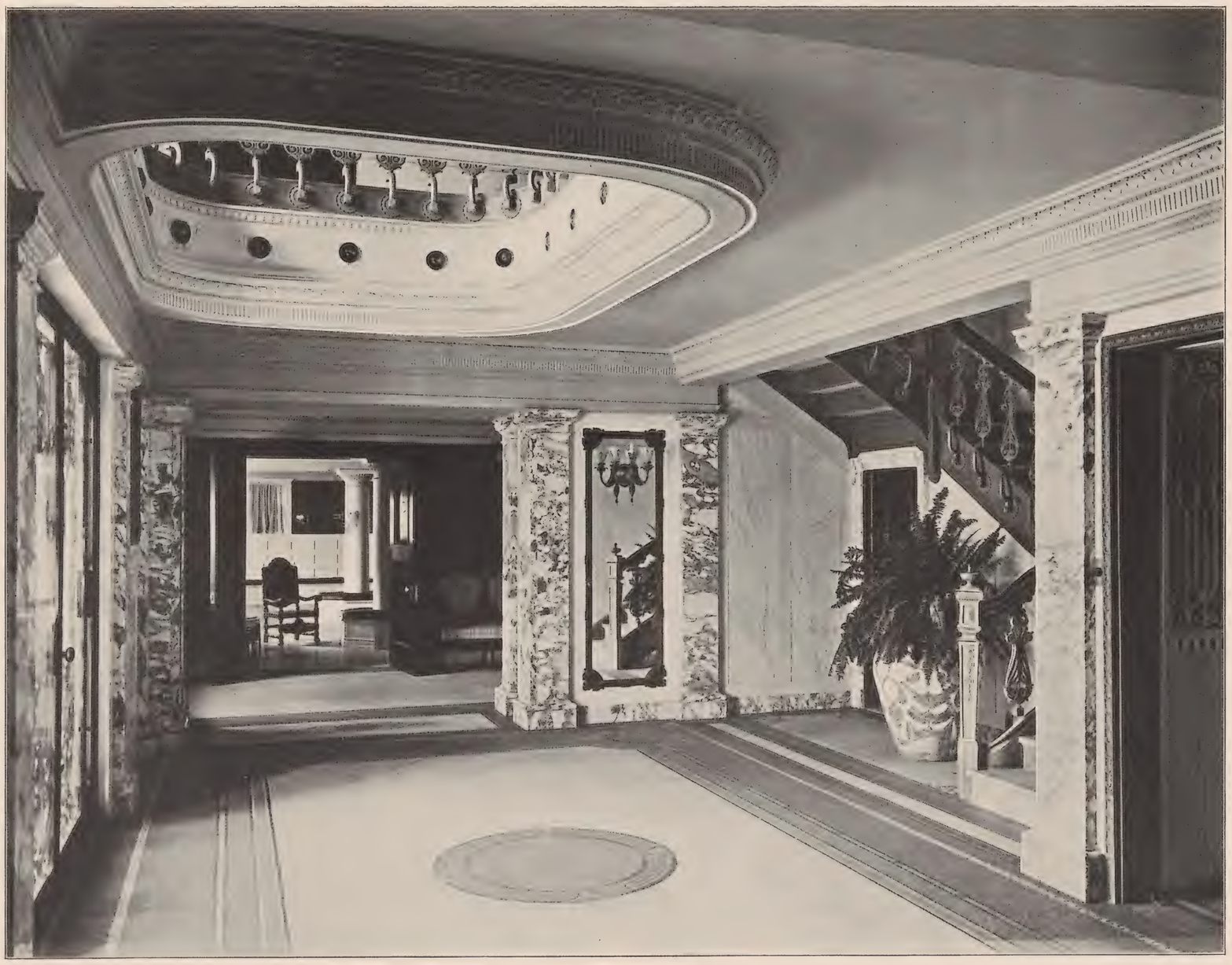
* Translated from the text of M. Guadet *(professeur de théorie à l'Ecole des Beaux-Arts)*.

Negative by H. Fuermann, Chicago.

VIEW IN DINING-ROOM, BRYSON APARTMENT BUILDING, CHICAGO.

S. S. BEMAN, ARCHITECT.



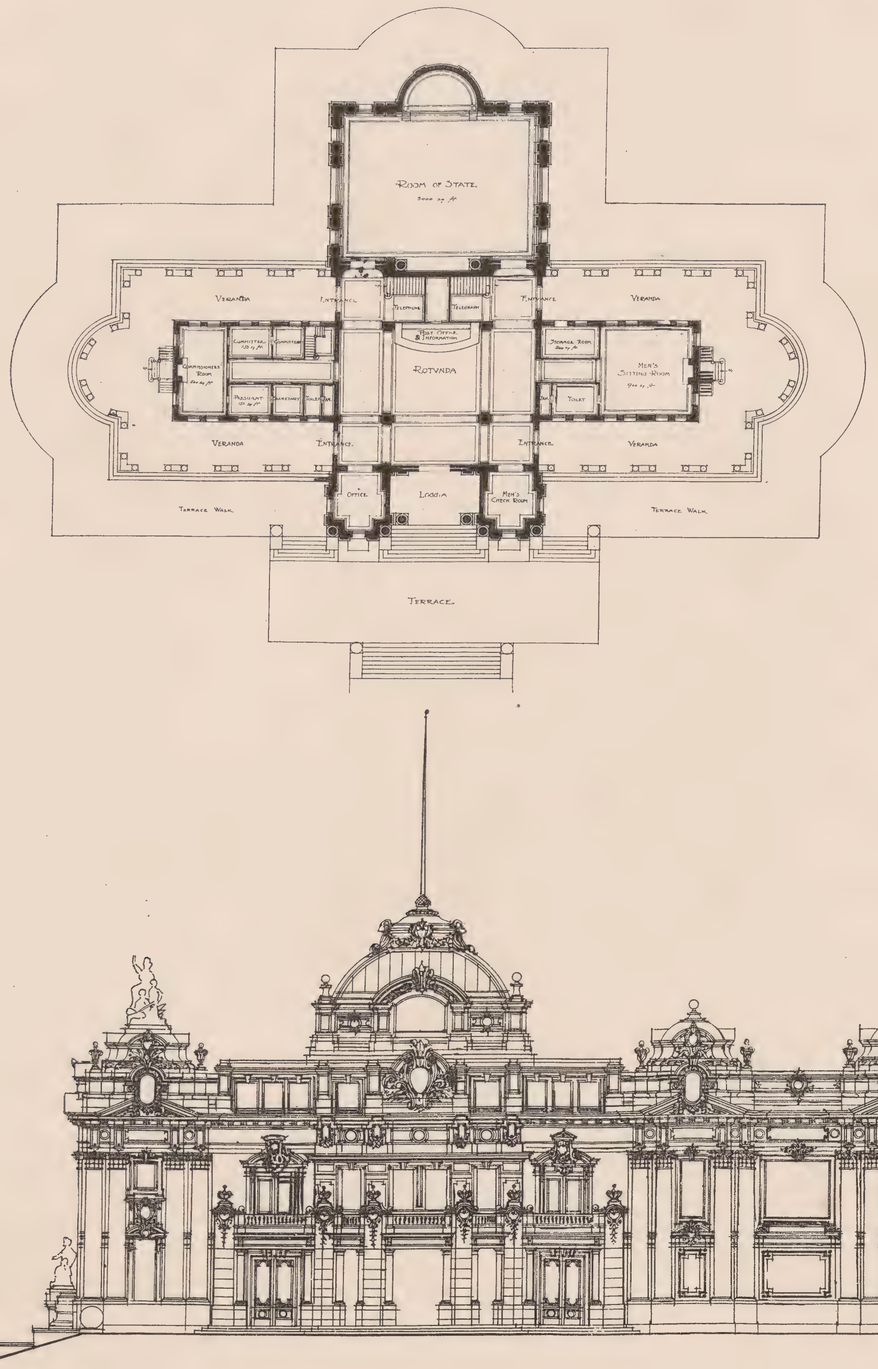
Negative by H. Fuermann, Chicago.

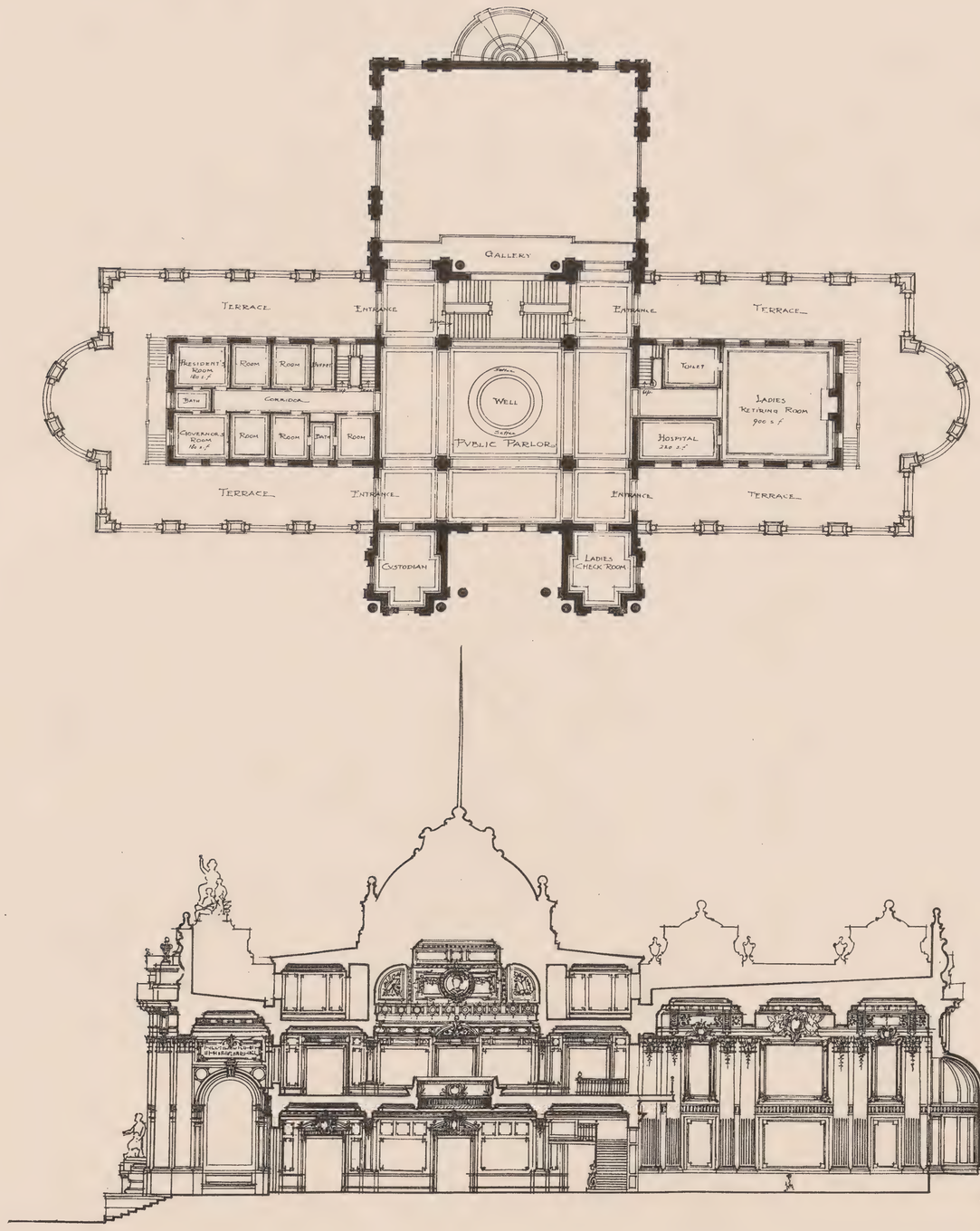
VIEW IN ENTRANCE, BRYSON APARTMENT BUILDING, CHICAGO.

S. S. BEMAN, ARCHITECT.

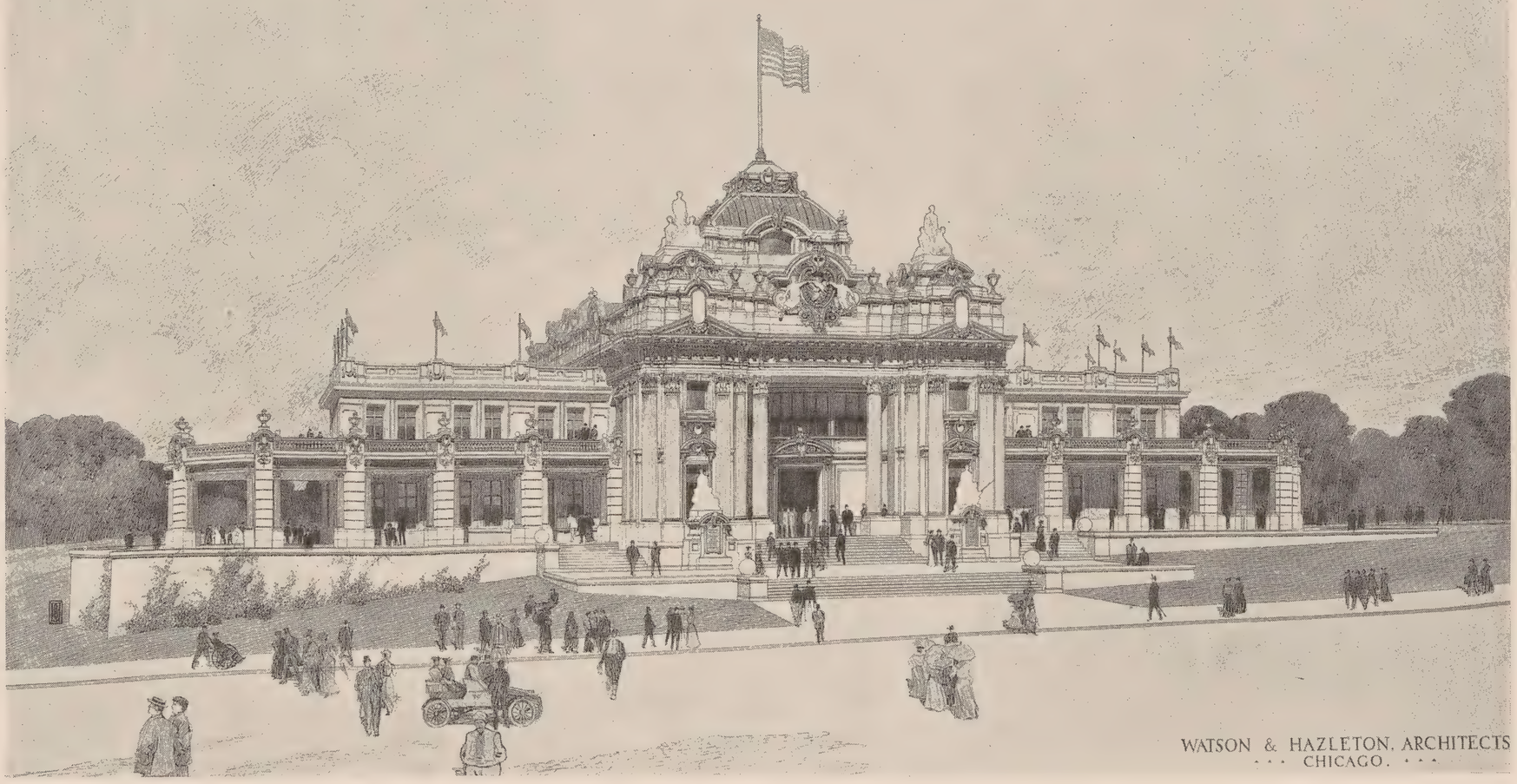
ANNEX BUILDINGS, BRYSON APARTMENT BUILDING, CHICAGO.

S. S. BEMAN, ARCHITECT.

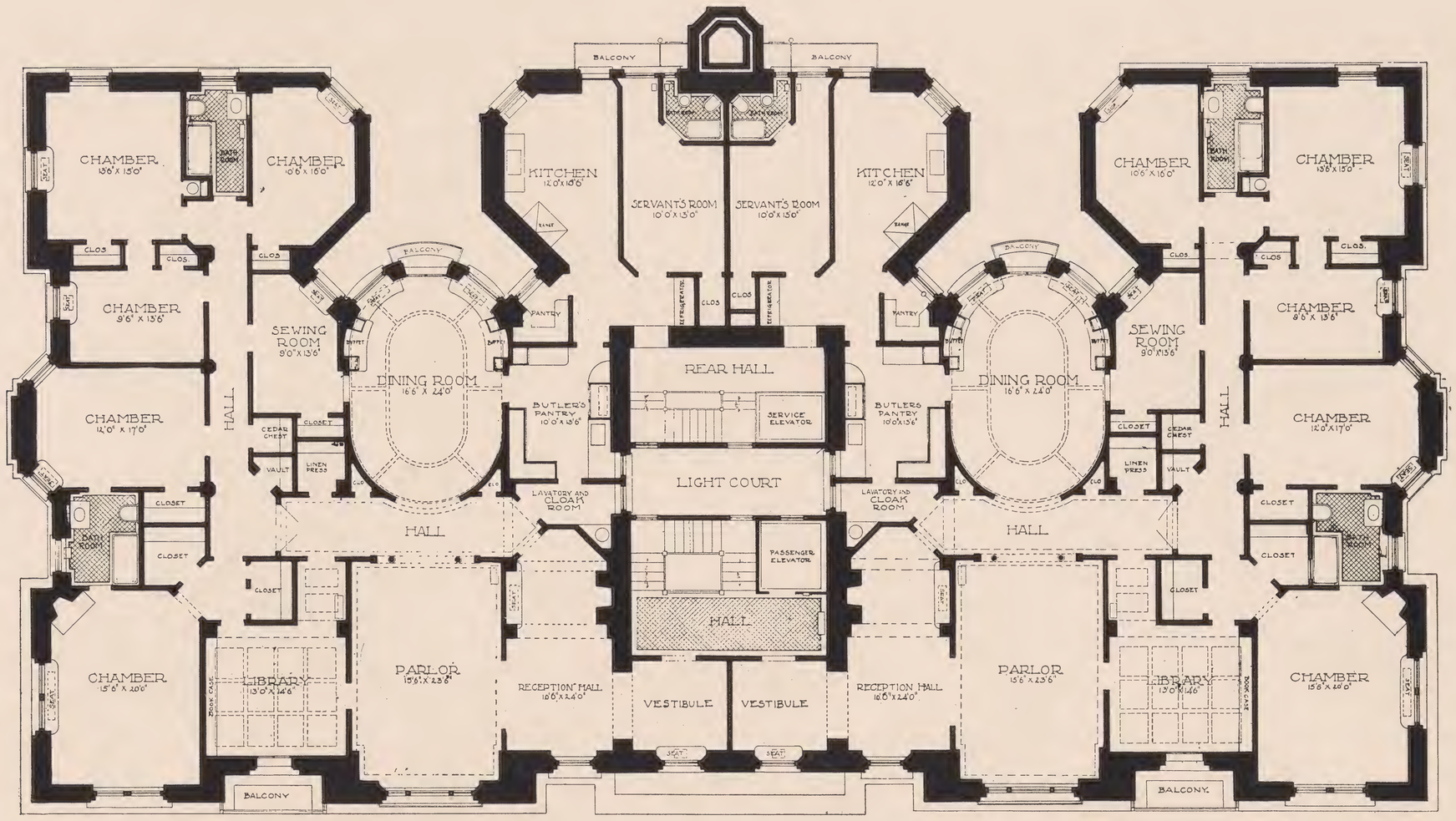




ILLINOIS STATE BUILDING
at the
LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITION
ST. LOUIS, MO. 1904.



WATSON & HAZLETON, ARCHITECTS
CHICAGO.



SCALE

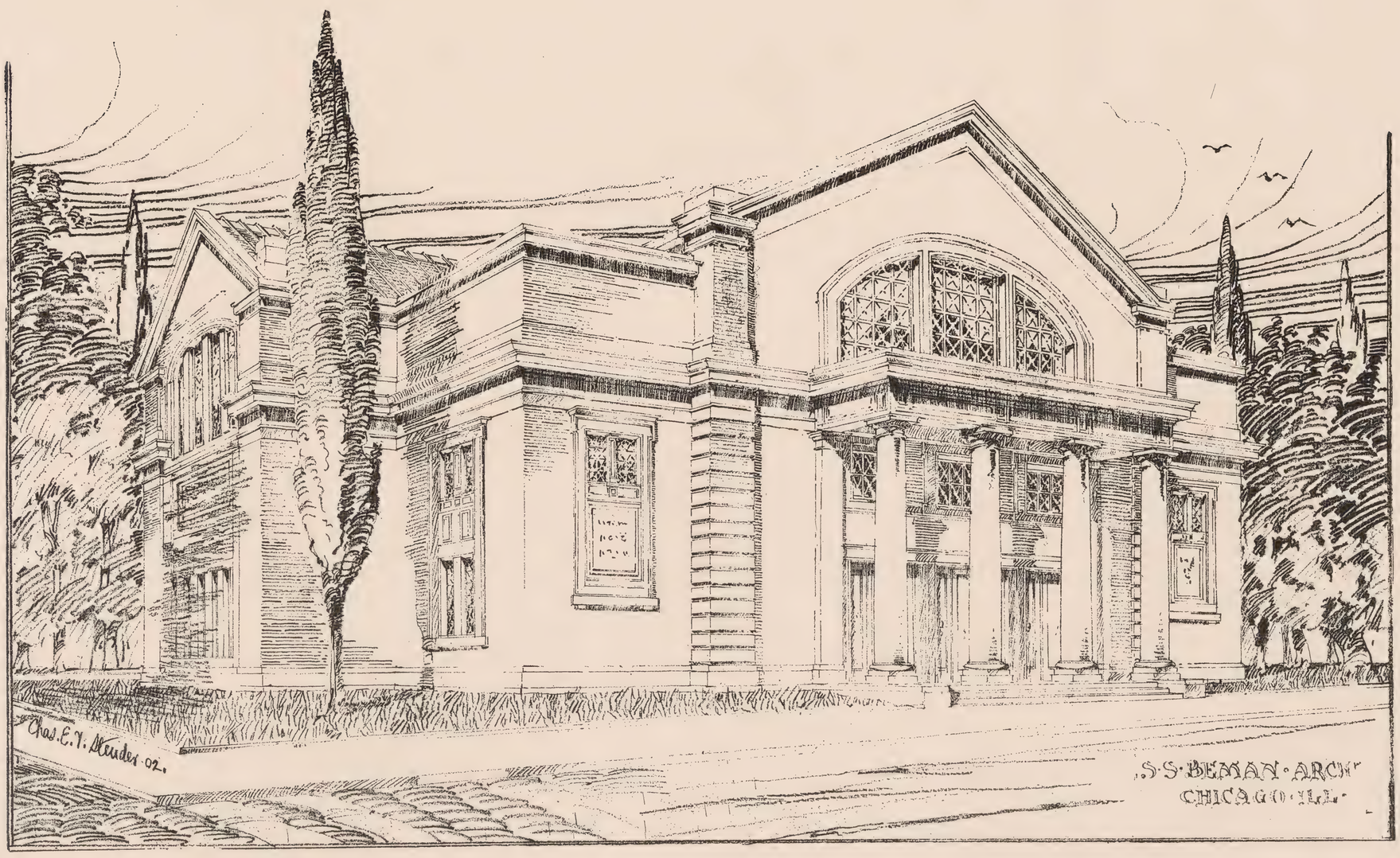
2d, 3d, AND 4th FLOOR PLAN

S. S. BEMAN ARCHITECT

TYPICAL FLOOR PLAN — SECOND, THIRD AND FOURTH FLOORS.

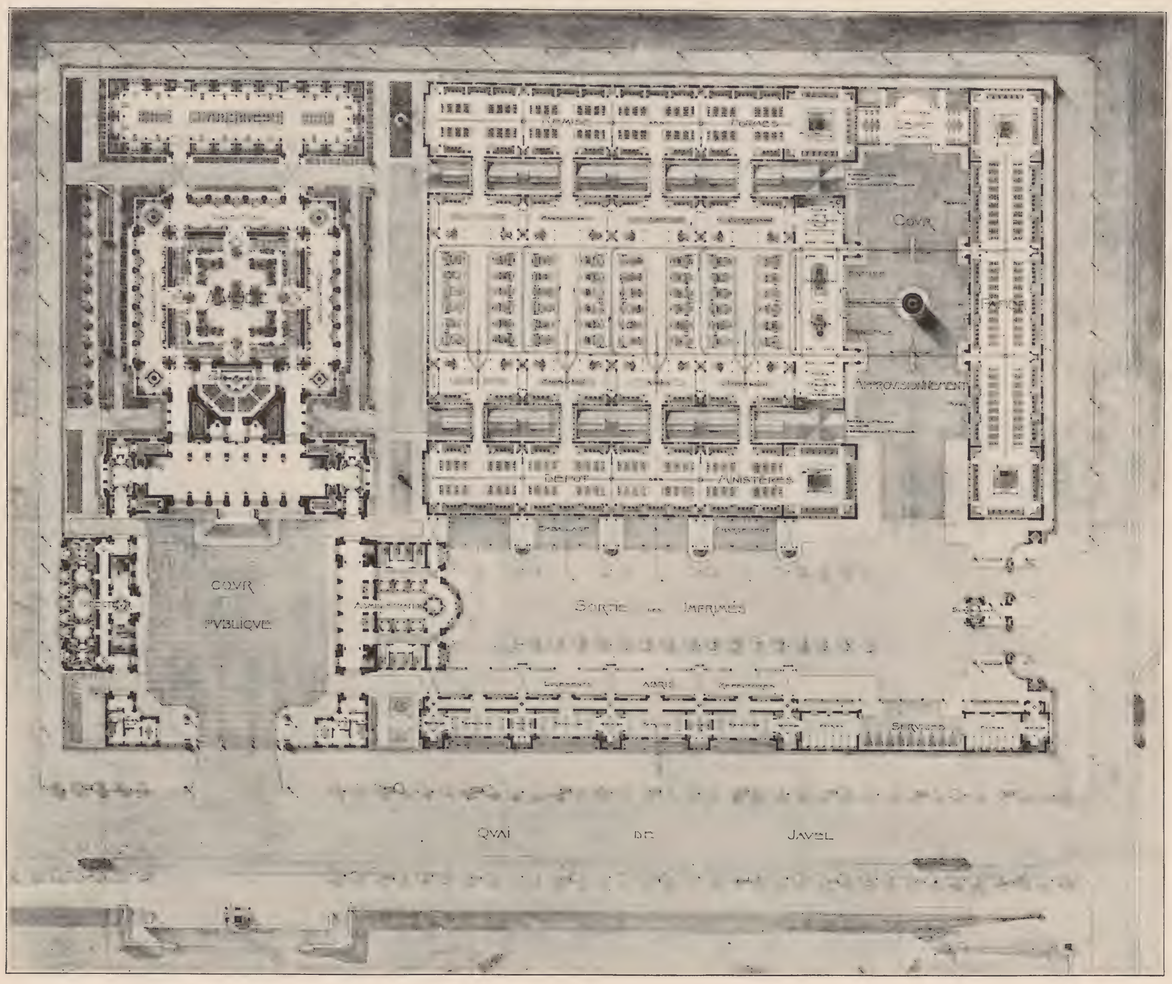
THE BRYSON APARTMENT BUILDING, CHICAGO.

S. S. BEMAN, ARCHITECT.

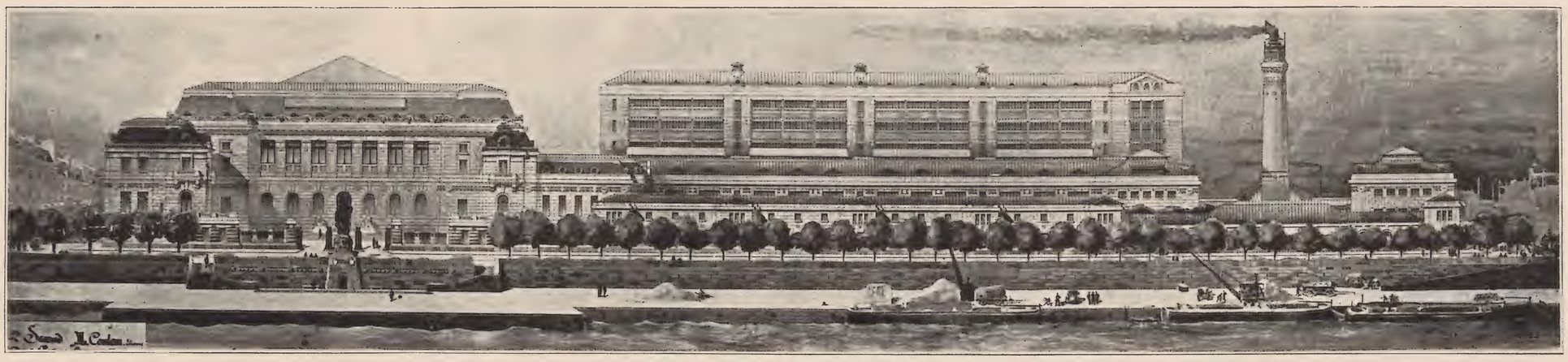


THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN.

S. S. BEMAN, ARCHITECT, CHICAGO.

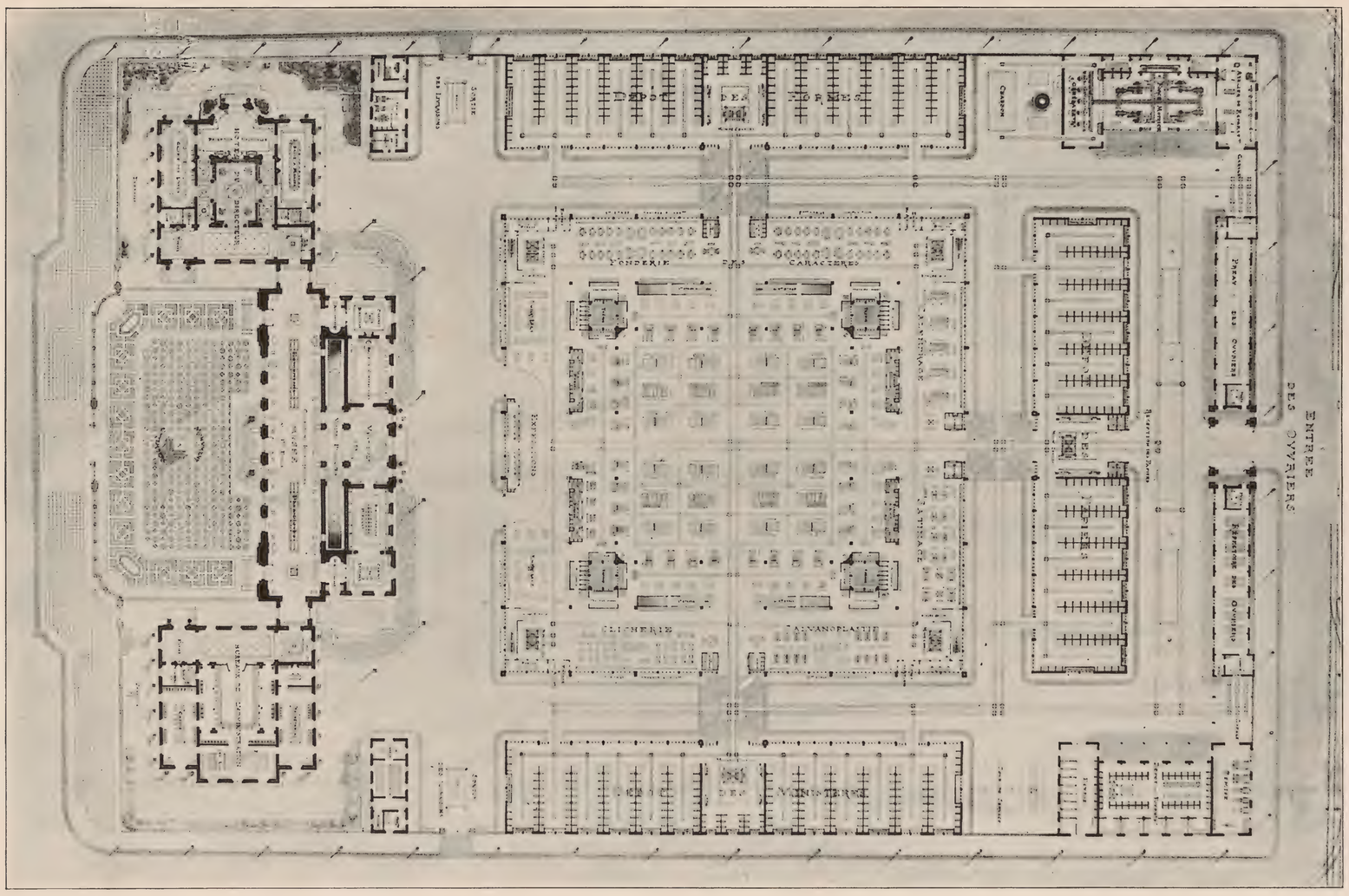


PRINCIPAL PLAN.

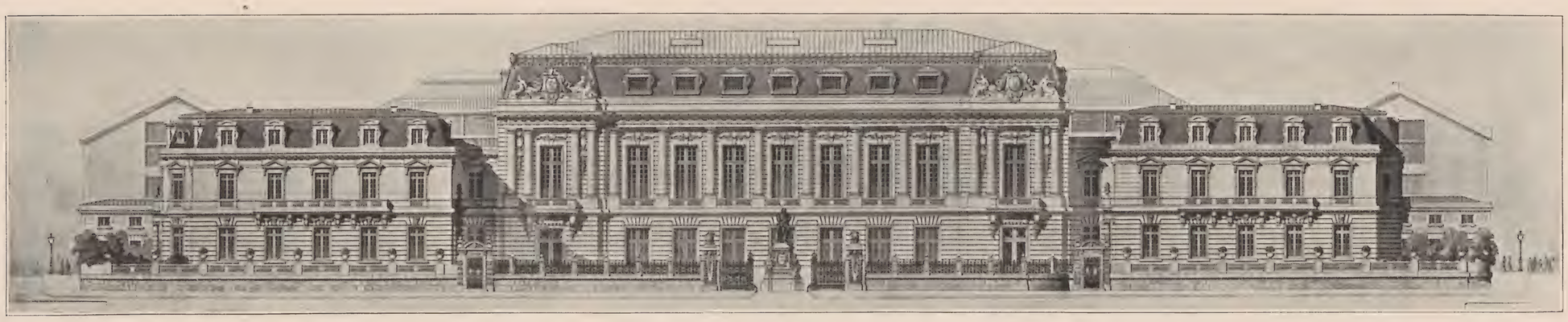


FAÇADE.

THIRD PRIZE DESIGN, BY M. COUTAN.



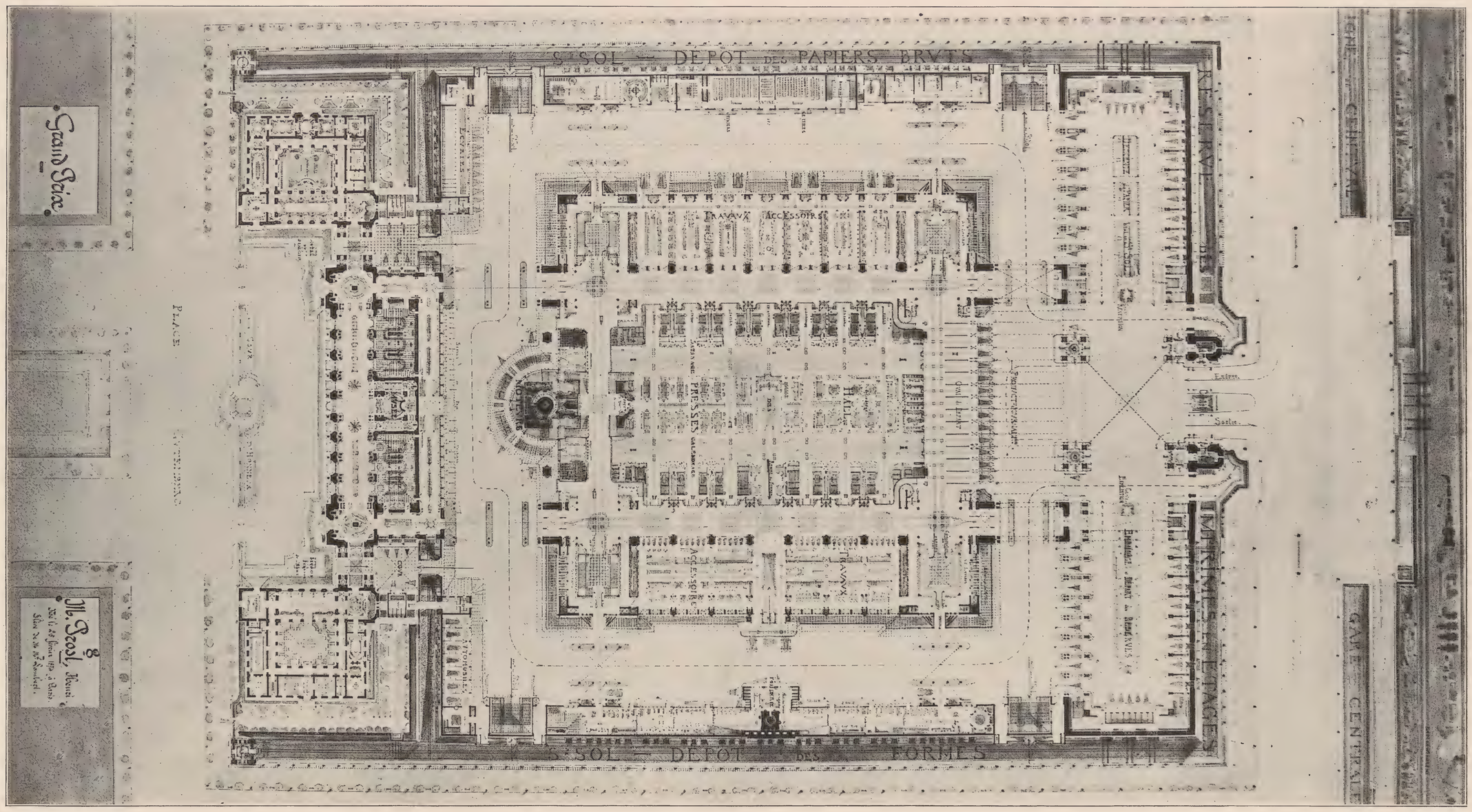
PRINCIPAL PLAN.



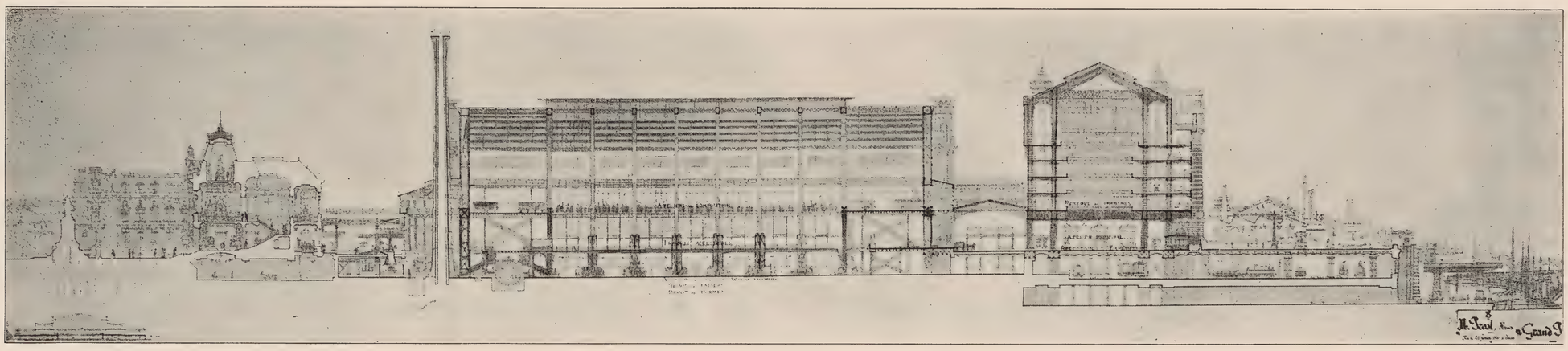
FAÇADE.

GRAND PRIZE OF ROME COMPETITION, ECOLE DES BEAUX-ARTS, PARIS, FRANCE.—A NATIONAL PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.

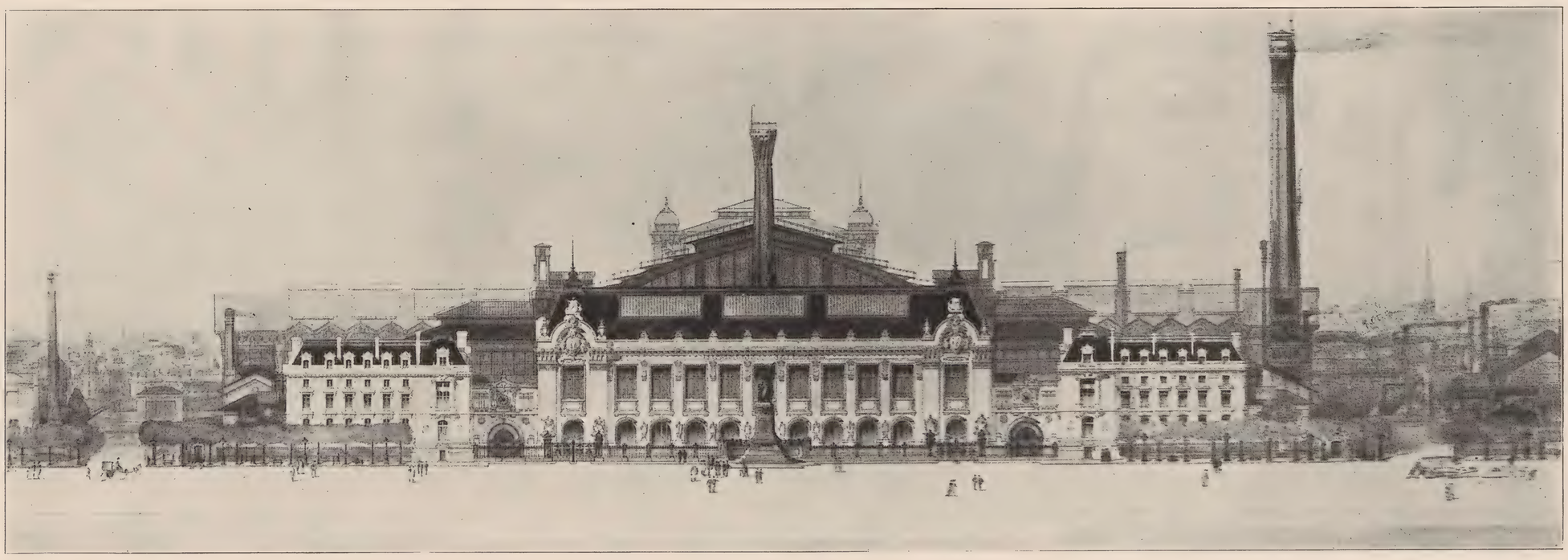
SECOND PRIZE DESIGN, BY M. CHIFFLOT.



PRINCIPAL PLAN.



SECTION.



FAÇADE.

GRAND PRIZE OF ROME COMPETITION, ECOLE DES BEAUX-ARTS, PARIS, FRANCE.—A NATIONAL PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.

FIRST PRIZE DESIGN, BY M. PROST.

Negative by Fred Fales, Waltham, Mass.

INLAND ARCHITECT PRESS

BETRAM HALL, RADCLIFFE COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

A. W. LONGFELLOW, JR., ARCHITECT.

Negative by R. W. Williams, Chicago.

INLAND ARCHITECT PRESS

APARTMENT BUILDING, NEW YORK CITY.

BUCHMAN & FOX, ARCHITECTS.

Negative by H. Fuermann, Chicago.

INLAND ARCHITECT PRESS.

THE BRYSON APARTMENT BUILDING, CHICAGO.

S. S. BEMAN, ARCHITECT.

Negative by R. W. Williams, Chicago.

INLAND ARCHITECT PRESS.

ENTRANCE DETAIL, BRYSON APARTMENT BUILDING, CHICAGO.

S. S. BEMAN, ARCHITECT.

Negative by R. W. Williams, Chicago.

INLAND ARCHITECT PRESS.

MEMORIAL CHURCH GROUP, OVERBROOK, PA.

FREDERICK MANN, ARCHITECT, PHILADELPHIA.

Negative by R. W. Williams, Chicago.

INLAND ARCHITECT PRESS.

RESIDENCE, OGONTZ, PA.

HORACE TRUMBAUER, ARCHITECT, PHILADELPHIA.

Negative by Fred Fales, Waltham, Mass.

INLAND ARCHITECT PRESS

ARCHITECTURE BUILDING, HARVARD UNIVERSITY, CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

McKIM, MEAD & WHITE, ARCHITECTS, NEW YORK CITY.

Negative by R. W. Williams, Chicago.

INLAND ARCHITECT PRESS

MEMORIAL CHURCH, OVERBROOK, PA.

FREDERICK MANN, ARCHITECT, PHILADELPHIA.

establish the architectural value. And this to such an extent that an architect on his return from Paris repudiated the merit of the new Quai d'Orsay depot because of certain statuary and escutcheons. He failed to feel the bold and characteristic expression of the ensemble.

The Ecole des Beaux-Arts lays much stress on character and expression, and in turning to the reproductions of the Grand Prix drawings of this year, we see that it is preëminently that which has marked the composition awarded the prize.

M. Prost, the successful competitor, while distinctly marking the great elements in the problem, has achieved a great unity of design. The great halls for the presses, vast spaces for storage of material, splendid circulation, facility of access, entrances and exits and surety of control, are conceived in an admirably happy spirit and indicated typically and with appreciation of the colossal scale. On the other hand the decorative note (the museum and administration, director's house, etc.) about the cour d'honneur, is sufficiently and agreeably accentuated. The entire composition, well silhouetted in façade, is unquestionably the solution of the program. Expression and character are there, and there could have been little hesitation in the minds of the jurors in giving this work first place.

In the second prize, that of M. Chifflot, the composition is good, the façade an admirable piece of pure architecture, but the "cachet" is not there. This is not a printing establishment. It is somewhat of a question just what it is. Character is wanting.

Number three, that of M. Coutan, seems to seek the emancipation of the musée from the workshops. A most unfortunate want of unity is the result. The plan is most awkward and unbalanced. The dissymmetrical scheme is often most agreeable, but on condition of being ably balanced. The elevation presents an ensemble of buildings without grouping and without relation, yet there is a certain effort in the right direction. The stamp of expression is sought.

Such are the three awards of this year, all of which present strength and individuality, and to the grand prize belongs the merit of grasping most modern conditions in the spirit of classic tradition. Le Grand Prix of M. Prost is a masterly architectural solution of a vast and almost strictly commercial problem.

HOME GROUNDS.

BY THOMAS HAWKES, LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT.

ASSUMING that the site of the building has been properly selected with regard to the considerations mentioned in the preceding articles, and that the approaches to the house and the stables and outbuildings are decided upon, the treatment of the grounds around the building should be determined.

Although beauty and picturesqueness are most desirable effects to obtain, convenience, comfort and privacy must not be sacrificed. The first requisite is *utility,* that the place may be adapted to its uses.

The paths around the house, and their connection with the drive, the various outbuildings, the kitchen garden, the pleasure garden and the lawn, form outlines that give character to the general design, and on the disposition of these paths depend, in a great measure, the general convenience and comfort.

The paths leading to the stables and kitchen garden should be as direct as possible, as it is necessary that these points may be directly reached. Directness, however, does not imply straightness, but a reverse of that circuitousness permissible to walks in pleasure grounds.

The walk bordering the house, from which a view of the lawn and pleasure grounds is obtained, should be parallel to the house. It should be straight and formal and at such a distance from the greatest projection of the building as to give an ample margin for grass between it and the house. It is impossible to give any rule for this distance, except the general one that, as a terrace should be approximately as wide as the height of the house, and the terrace walk should be about the center of this width, so should the walk be if the terrace is not adopted.

The arrangement of this formal walk is very important in giving a correct setting to the building. It should be of a liberal width, for, from its close proximity to the house, it gives expansion to its accommodations, and its area is most acceptable in agreeable weather.

The walks that conduct to the pleasure garden and the lawn may be circuitous, but they should always appear to have some definite object for their route; to avoid some obstacle or to present some view, for the effects are varying with every step; as, says De Lille, "The paths, those ingenious guides of our steps, in shewing, ought to embellish the different points to which they lead."

Home grounds ought to be private. They are created for the gratification of the owner, his family and friends, and not for the public, neither should their entire expanse be exposed to the caller.

Taking it for granted that the entrance courtyard or carriage sweep is on the north side and that the carriage drive approaches it from the northeast or northwest, the drive must be at a sufficient distance that the pleasure grounds are hidden from it, either by the contour of the ground or by effective planting.

The size of the pleasure grounds should depend entirely on the magnitude of the building and the wealth of the owner. Small grounds, tastefully formed and planted and *well kept,* present a far more comfortable and cheerful appearance than extensive grounds indifferently cared for. Extent does not give grandeur. A large expanse of naked lawn is as bald and uninteresting as an unfurnished room.

A large, formal house, appearing smaller than it is, requires smaller grounds than the same-sized structure built on the irregular plan, which conveys the impression of greater magnitude of the building.

Perfect proportion in the grounds immediately around the house can be obtained, whether the house is large or small, and if further pleasure grounds are required, they can be formed at some greater distance from the house and approached by paths leading through plantings. They then present pleasing surprises.

It has been the custom in this country to make the grounds around the house "natural." This is a heresy that originated from a lack of knowledge of the proper treatment required. Its style is advocated by the gardener and the nurseryman, but it should not appeal to the architect. The same motif of order and design in the building is essential in the treatment of the grounds around it; any departure from that principle evidences either indifference or a lack of perception of congruity. The pleasure grounds should be as much an evidence of man's handiwork and skill as is the building itself. It is from the pleasure grounds that views are to be obtained of the surrounding scenery, and from its different points the whole range of views should be gained. From within the house the views are limited by the boundary of the window-frame, and the somewhat formal arrangement of the grounds immediately around the house makes a foreground that is appropriate thereto, and enhances the beauty of the more distant scenery, while the building, from its formal setting, has a more dignified appearance when viewed from a distance. This is particularly the case when a terrace wall forms a base to the structure.

It is rarely desirable to have any great extent of lawn in *front* of the house. Looking over this comparatively small, well-kept stretch of lawn, that evidences the art of man, the eye should range uninterruptedly over natural park land, and be animated by the sight of animals browsing there. The pleasure grounds may be extended indefinitely on one or both sides of the building to the extent required.

The best way to separate the lawn from the park land *in front* of the building, and to exclude the cattle, is to build a sunk or "ha-ha" wall at the boundary of the lawn. It forms no obstruction to the view and is an effectual check to the cattle. At the ends of this wall, connections with the fencing of the pleasure grounds can be made. The ha-ha wall is useful in many other cases, and to form hidden boundaries.

The lawn should be used for display of flowers as well as for trees and shrubs, and, as it is so evidently an artificial creation, it is perfectly proper that the flower beds should be symmetrical. The flowers can be displayed with pleasing variety. (The subject of planting will be referred to later on.) The landscape architect has to form his picture in his mind, he can not delineate it, his diagrams only serve the purpose of fixing the position of things on a plane surface and give suggestions of

their effect. The requirements of the place must be first studied. The position of the buildings and the approaches being decided upon, then form a basis from which to work out the problem of the disposition of the other parts of the ground. For each requisite a space and position must be allotted. The kitchen garden and orchard here, the drying ground there, the flower parterre here, the tennis ground there, the shrubbery walks in this direction, the lake in that; then to unite them with walks that present pleasing views, and to adorn them with planting and obtain the strong contrasts of light and shade, is the picture of the landscape architect, which he must carry into a successful reality.

It is apparent that, as these requirements vary and present an infinite diversity of conditions, there can be no general law in the treatment of grounds; and each result will bear the imprint of the individuality of the designer.

Now the designer, who has not studied after nature, is apt to affect straight lines, circles or parts of circles and serpentine curves; making Hogarth's line of beauty into a line of curved crookedness, all of which may appear very pretty on a map, but he will find that they appear very different when carried into effect. The straight lines and circles may be adopted with discretion near the house and in the garden, but must not be carried beyond that.

It is to be hoped that the tendency towards grandeur in our buildings will not cause a reversion to the landscape formality of bygone times, and give us the stately barrenness and artistic statuesqueness of Italy and France. This would be even more objectionable than the fashion for the "natural" style, which allows that part of the ground to appear wild which should be made for use.

In all designs for landscape effect, however irregular the surroundings, the composition of the whole must be carefully studied in order to form a comparatively even poise, for it is not always facile for the most educated eye to see *why* the surroundings are unsatisfactory and why there is something lacking.

The lawns should be thoroughly well prepared for their grass surface by deep plowing, or, better still, by "trenching" before seeding or turfing. The expense of doing this will be more than repaid by the stronger growth of grass, and less labor and trouble required to keep it constantly watered during the parching summer heat.

RAMBLES OF AN ARCHITECT IN NORWAY.

BY JOHN E. O. PRIDMORE, ARCHITECT.

GATE BELFREY OF STAVEKIRKE AT RIENLI, NORWAY. BUILT TWELFTH CENTURY.

WE left Christiania on July 17, 1902, in the early morning, for a trip through the Valders Valley and up into the Jotenheim Mountains. And not sorry were we to leave Christiania, which had proved so distressingly modern that we might have fancied ourselves in the streets of an American city. It is the very prototype of Milwaukee, with its yellow brick buildings, even to the Storthing (Parliament House), a particularly ordinary looking structure, which from all outward appearance might be anything from a railway station to a brewery. In the suburbs are frame buildings. the first I have seen on this side in true American style, horizontal siding, corner boards and enough towers, gables, bays and poops to suggest a rushing business in the fifty-styles-for-a-dollar catalogue. Apart from this, some business and residence buildings are quite creditable, although I only saw one with a granite front, and, considering that the finest granite is to be found very near here, I had expected a more liberal use of it. Where ornamental effect is desired, the common European custom is practiced; the rough brick walls are built first and then the ornamental plasterers start at the top and work down with their sometimes very elaborate facing of plaster and cement, and I can not see that this climate has any injurious effect upon it. A building boom has been raging in Christiania for the last two years, many business and apartment buildings having been erected and the last is not yet, for the Norway State Bank

BORGUND STAVEKIRKE AT LAERDAL, NORWAY. BUILT TWELFTH CENTURY.

is now starting a mammoth new home to occupy a whole block and (something we can not do in Chicago) they work day and night here without electric light, for in summer it is daylight until 11 P.M. Electricity they do use, however, for every imaginable labor, pumping water, hoisting and carrying materials, which they do by means of overhead railways, rough pine-log structures, erected at short notice on any desired part of the site. Foundations are all concrete, with Christiania cement and the rough, coarse granite got by blasting for footings. And, by the way, here I saw iron pipe and fittings with the stamp of a well-known Chicago manufacturer. But, notwithstanding all the modern methods, Christiania is still without a complete sewer system, although such a system is now being planned on an elaborate scale.

But, to return to the Valders Valley. From Honefos the State of Norway has built a famous roadway, following more or less the Bayna river to and beyond its source in the Jotenheim, Norway's highest mountains, Galhopiggan's peak being 8,397 feet above sea-level. The ascent is first by easy gradient, the conveyance, a two-wheeled cart called a "stolkjaerre," drawn by a mountain pony, with the "skys" boy and your luggage perched on behind. My first attempt at speaking English to a Norwegian horse was very disastrous. You would laugh if you could hear the unearthly sounds the "skys" boy makes to encourage his steed, but, wishing to slow up at a dangerous bit of road, my "whoa" had not the slightest effect and we were just going over the precipice when our boy made a noise like a sawmill and saved the situation in the nick of time.

At Fjeldheim, having heard of an ancient church, only fifteen minutes' walk up the mountain side, we started out to explore. Three hours' steady climb brought us to the ancient village of Rienli, practically on the mountain top. The church, from its lofty position, commanded two magnificent valleys which join here. But it is hard to realize what, other than the means of defense, could have prompted placing any habitation in such a barren and inaccessibly rocky spot. Built in the twelfth century and unchanged still, save for a new slate roof

and new pews, the church is a fine example of the "Stavekirke," meaning the church of staves. The main part measures 20 by 50 feet and 20 feet clear to eaves. Entirely around is an ambulatory lean-to, five feet wide. All these walls are of a single thickness of upright planks, those in the main walls four inches thick and in ambulatory two inches, and all fourteen inches wide. There is a bevel joint so that each overlaps the next two inches. Above and below they are beveled into a rebated upper and lower chord. These staves on the outer surface have a simple mold cut near one edge and suggest the use of our mold knives. Most curiously, at each corner of the building a straight and polished trunk of a tree has been placed half in and half out the partitions as a pilaster, and these also occur under the trusses in side walls. A base has been left upon each with an o. g. mold cut in the solid. The granite foundation has been obtained from the site in leveling. It is rough rubblework, which never had any mortar, and appears as good as when it was laid. But the condition of the pine lumber was most interesting and, after almost nine hundred years of wear, it seemed free from any kind of rot and in every way as good as when new. The absence of hollow partitions and dead air spaces precluded dry rot and all the indication I could find of age was the blackened surfaces and, in the most exposed portions, a parching and cracking of surface. Against the inside of wall, flanking diagonal braces of 4 by 6 ran from pilaster to pilaster and the top trussing was extremely substantial for so short a span. One of the side doors was of one solid plank, three inches thick and twenty-eight inches wide, showing the size of timber in those days. No nails whatever were used in the construction, but principally wooden bolts and a few wrought spikes and straps. The old lych-gate and belfry at entrance to churchyard, a photograph of which forms the initial illustration to this article, are found in just as good preservation.

Our guide, an old Norwegian woman from a cottage near by, was proud to point out the few attempts of the early

OLD STABUR (STOREHOUSE) AT BOLTEN. BUILT FIFTEENTH CENTURY.

builders in an ornamental direction. The wrought-iron escutcheon on the front door in the rude form of a star, with alternate heads of men and fishes at the points. The door-key, by the way, we were told was the original. It measured 4 by 9 by 1½ inches, and I should say weighed four pounds. The side posts of door had a rude Norman ornament for base, and at eaves of front gable were the usual winged dragons. Two bells, dated 1643, had given place to one cast in St. Louis, Missouri, and presented by some old parishioners who had emigrated. An old wooden pulpit and altar and a stone font completed the list. A curious thing was the absence of any windows in the original design, their place being taken by slots about five inches wide and twenty-four inches high. An opening of the same sort from the nave into the ambulatory served for confession.

The old houses clustered about, some two hundred years old, were interesting as showing the stern economy practiced by the early builders in their choice of only the materials ready at hand, and even to-day I have seen log houses under construction which in the same way contain practically nothing but what the farmer can find upon his own plot of land. The granite foundation of rocks removed in clearing for his potato patch; the walls and partitions of fine logs smoothed on sides and hollowed slightly on the under side, so that the next lower log may fit snugly against its neighbor, the chinks between logs caulked solidly with dry moss; the logs for the floor and the roof both smoothed on the upper side; then upon the roof timbers a couple of layers of birch bark, thoroughly lapped, and upon this earth and moss, with a coping composed of rough pieces of granite, extended down each side of the gable to hold the roofing down tightly. I had forgotten the chimney of flat pieces of granite and slate, with a large flat stone to cover side openings. The logs, well caulked, form the completed wall and from experience I can say that they are tight and not unsightly in the room when well painted. The house thus, with a few windows and home-made doors, is complete and has cost only the labor of its owner.

It is also curious to note that while this style of farmhouse is used in the south and east, where pine forests abound, when you get north and west into the mountains, where the pine tree disappears and only a few hardy birch remain (these still further up disappearing and at last only rock and moss to be found), it is interesting then to note that the log walls give place to granite, because the granite is abundant and the pine is not.

The old church at Borgund is interesting chiefly in two ways — first for the peculiar ground plan, which is a square with lean-to aisle all around. Each side of the square has three divisions separated by a 15-inch smoothed pine-tree column. These twelve columns run up through the clerestory and are capped by, as I suppose, the heads of the twelve apostles, one of these being carved with the horned appendages of the Prince of Darkness; evidently to represent the traitor, Judas.

The second point of interest is the splendidly preserved original shingle roof (my illustration shows this). The church in the mountains just above Dalen also has the original shingles. These star-pointed, magnificently preserved specimens measure about 4 by 16 inches, same as the modern size, but are very much thicker and are fastened each with a one-half inch round by three inches long shingle peg, driven up tight. Some of the walls are covered also in this way, so that the art of wood shingling, which many think to be a modern invention, was practiced in Norway centuries ago.

At Ness, on Lake Spirillen, is another Stavekirke, especially interesting because, lying in a forest as it does, it is said to have been lost sight of for several centuries following the almost annihilation of the inhabitants by smallpox, I believe in the fourteenth century. Not many years since it was discovered by some hunters. But of all these wonderfully preserved wooden buildings, that on the bleak, storm-swept mountain top at Rienli proved to me most interesting for the twofold reason of its excellent preservation in such an exposed position and also that for eight centuries it has been and now is in use by its parishioners.

It is a sad fact, and one which Norwegians greatly deplore, that two or three generations back many of these Stavekirke were destroyed, sometimes because they were supposed to savor too much of their popish builders, and indeed many times without any reason, except that the Norwegians always have been good destroyers, so they tell me. The Stavekirke at Rienli, here described and which is little known on account of its remote situation, is perhaps one of the best surviving examples of the ancient wood-builder's art.

THE BRYSON APARTMENT BUILDING.

A BUILDING of modern construction seldom bespeaks the careful study of the details or its component parts that constitute the interior values. The exterior we look at with studious attention and pass hasty judgment as to its general lines of character and design. The foundation of concrete piers, piling or masonry one never sees, nor is the material on which the floors are laid open to our view. The columns that hold the weight of floor upon floor are hidden by their covering and thus

CORE COLLAPSED READY TO BE WITHDRAWN.

all the features of greatest moment pass out of sight as the great structure assumes its advanced stage of consummation.

One can but admire the marbles and rich mosaic, the decorations of marked beauty in color and effect, the wrought iron and bronze grilles, balustrades, doors, etc. All these things of beauty but hide all that which is of the greatest value to the safety and comfort of the occupants of the great office buildings or of an apartment building; such as the Bryson building, which rears its head 125 feet above the pavement, at which height is arranged a pergola or roof garden for the occupants of the different apartments in this dignified and beautiful structure.

The Bryson apartment building, Chicago, S. S. Beman, architect, is in design modified French renaissance, erected on a foundation of the Raymond concrete piling system, with a superstructure of especially made mottled paving brick with Bedford stone trimmings and columns. This building has a frontage of 150 feet on Lake avenue, with a depth of 80 feet, and is nine stories high. The construction of this building has been made thoroughly fireproof from foundation to roof. The columns and floor beams are of steel and iron, thoroughly protected with burned clay tile fireproofing. All the walls and partitions are either brick or hardburned hollow clay tile and covered with hard patent plaster. The floor systems are of hollow hardburned tile arches sprung between the steel beams and covered with portland cement concrete. The fireproofing tile is of the Pioneer Construction Company system, of semi-porous burnt clay, treated to a burning and heating temperature of 2,000 degrees. All the stairs are of steel, iron and marble.

The arrangement of the apartments in this building may be seen in the typical floor plan accompanying this issue. Each apartment is equipped with the most advanced and approved modern appliances in its plumbing, heating and refrigeration, which system supplies ice for the table direct from the white porcelain tile-lined refrigerators that are located in the kitchen of each apartment, thus doing away with the dirt and inconvenience attendant upon the ice man. A garbage crematory is provided for the immediate disposal of all accumulations. A complete system of telephones is established for house use along with electric call bells, etc., and each apartment is provided with a long-distance telephone. A fine system of electric lighting is employed, specially designed electric fixtures are placed on the ceilings and sidewalls, and all wires are run in steel conduits, thus securing a perfect system of insulation, after plans of the Chicago Edison Company, which company supplies the electrical power from its central station to run all the machinery, elevators and lighting. On the ninth floor are located the laundries, of which there are sixteen, with patent driers, tubs, etc., thus giving to each apartment its own private laundry. On the ground floor to the right of the entrance, is the superintendent's office and billiard room. On the left is located a ball room, with service and retiring rooms attached. The entrance lobby is carried out in marble, wrought-iron, bronze and mosaic. The woods used throughout are of quarter-sawed white oak, mahogany and bird's eye maple, and the hardware is of artistic design, old-brass finish and cut-glass door-knobs. French casement windows open from the library onto large balconies which overlook Lake Michigan. There are two smaller buildings belonging to the Bryson group, facing Washington avenue, which are carried out in the same manner of detail as the larger building. Those interested in the details of this magnificent modern apartment structure will find many interesting points of value in the following detailed articles on the different parts of the construction and arrangement.

THE RAYMOND CONCRETE PILE — A NEW AND SUBSTANTIAL ADDITION TO ARCHITECTURAL CONSTRUCTION.

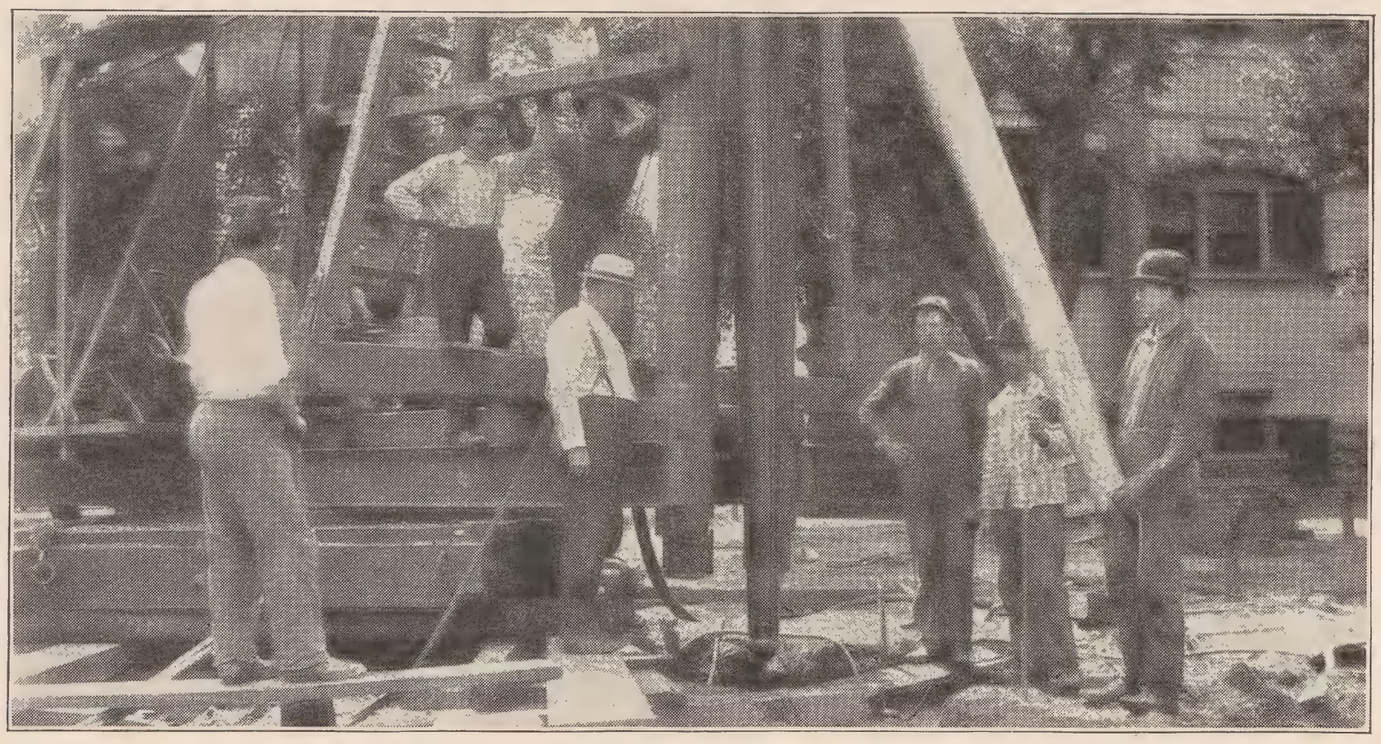
In the foundationwork of the new Bryson building a construction has been adopted which is known as the Raymond Concrete Pile System.

It is a method which has excited the interest and admiration of architects, engineers and builders, and which promises to be an invaluable substitute for the uncertain and decaying wooden piles, when special permanence and strength is desired. It is applicable to both dry and wet soils, and equally effective in both, and particularly valuable on account of the fact that there need be no "cut-off" below the water-line, as must be the case with the wooden pile, as it is well known that wood must be kept completely submerged in water to insure it against decay. The importance of this feature alone should commend the concrete pile, as a great deal is saved in depth of foundations because the water-line is generally at considerable depth below the finished grade, and with such material as portland cement concrete, the water-line may be ignored entirely.

Concrete piles have been the dream of engineers and builders for many years in the past, but were never practicable until Mr. Raymond invented his system for their construction. There was an attempt some years ago in England to introduce concrete piles, but they had to be moulded in long piles and reënforced with heavy iron rods embedded lengthwise in their centers. But it was proved that they were too heavy and expensive to handle, besides their liability to fracture under the blows of a heavy pile-driving hammer. The invention of the Raymond system has changed all this and has made it possible to obtain the concrete piles in an economical and easy manner.

The manner of constructing the concrete pile is very simple and is as follows:

Sheet-iron tubes or shells, as they are called, are made the size and shape of the pile desired. Into this shell is put a heavy cast-steel core which exactly fits the shell, and the core encased in the shell is then driven in the soil in the same manner as wooden piles are driven. By a simple and ingenious device the steel core is "collapsed," or shrunken slightly, so that it loses contact with the shell and is easily withdrawn, leaving in the ground a clean, perfectly formed, hollow tube of the size and depth required, which only has to be filled in and solidly packed by means of long-handled iron rammers, with the best portland cement concrete to complete the pile. The shape of the pile is scientifically correct for the maximum resistance by friction, tapering as it does from six inches at the bottom to eighteen or twenty inches at the top, thus making a symmetrical cone and affording a most



PILE-CORE WITHDRAWN AND READY TO RECEIVE ANOTHER SHELL.

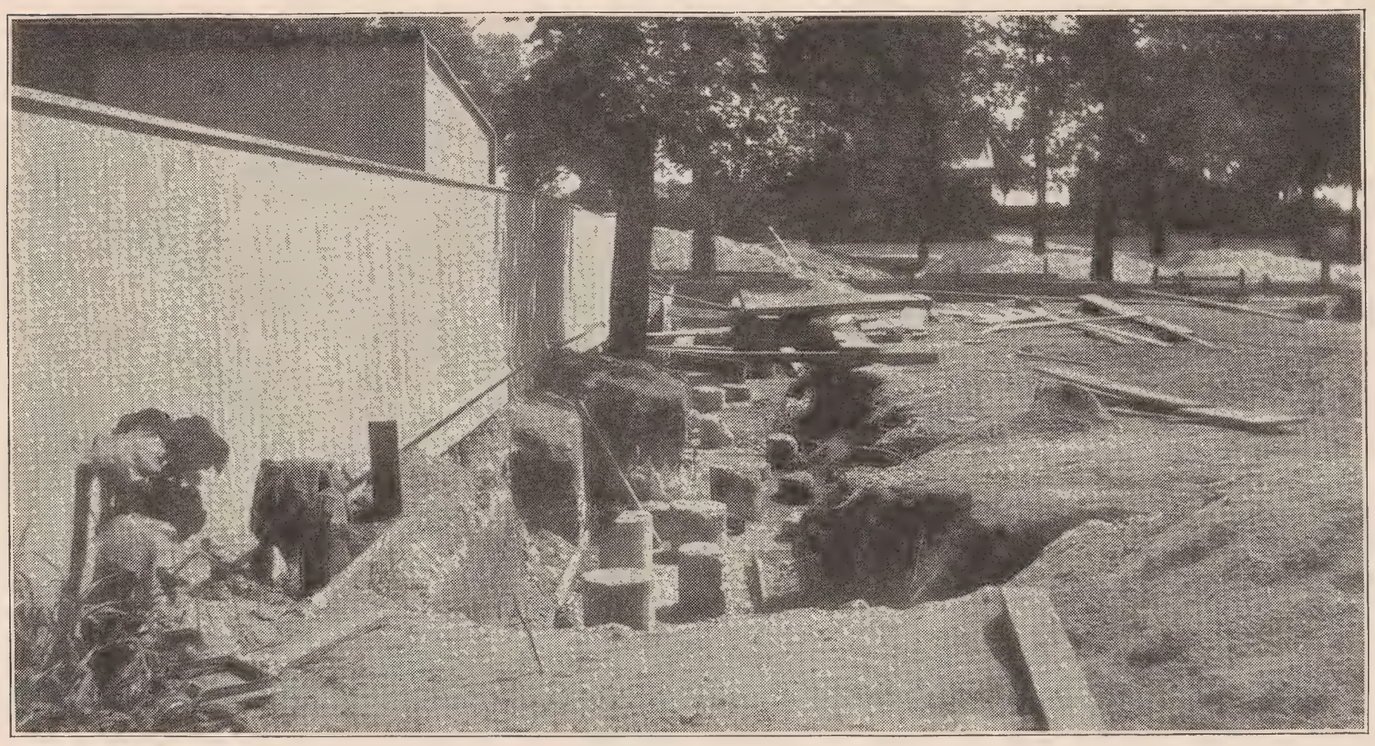
powerful resistance to soil penetration. This feature, taken together with its great strength to resist crushing and its resistance to the ravages of time, decay and insects, makes it an ideal substitute for the wooden piles and an ever-ready, durable and substantial foundation, regardless of soil conditions, wet or dry.

It may be of interest to describe in some detail the method adopted in the construction of the foundation of the great Bryson building, which is the subject of a special article of this issue of THE INLAND ARCHITECT. Briefly the method is as follows:

The piles are made of the best portland cement concrete and are driven into the soil to a depth of twenty feet in the manner already described. The soil is then removed from around the pile heads to the required depth and width, leaving several feet of the pile heads (from which the metal shell has been removed) exposed, showing trenches thickly studded with stout-looking, round concrete posts, resembling the Giant's causeway. The trench is then filled in with portland cement concrete the width required to receive the superimposed walls, and to completely enclose and cover the rows of piles.

The concrete is thoroughly rammed and packed in the trench around the pile heads and brought up the full width to grade level, thus forming a continuous monolith of artificial stone around the building upon which to start the superstructure. This concrete mass, knitted and welded as it is to the pile heads, forms with them a solid unit, which in effect is practically the same as if the entire foundation — piles and wall — were cut from one stone. It would seem that no form of foundation could be more durable or substantial than this after the whole has become completely hardened and set almost to the consistency of natural stone.

A test pile was driven at the site and loaded with 63,000 pounds before the concrete was completely set. During the first twenty-four hours the subsidence was about ⅜ of an inch, and after a week's further subjection to the load there was no perceptible settlement of the pile.



CONCRETE PILES READY FOR RECEPTION OF CONCRETE CAP.

We have it upon the authority of the architect that there has been no appreciable settlement of the foundations of the Bryson building since its erection several months ago.

The office of the Raymond Concrete Pile Company is in the Merchants Loan and Trust building, Chicago.

CEMENT.

The selection of the Lehigh portland cement for all the concrete work and especially the filling for the Raymond concrete piles in the foundation, was due to the high reputation this brand of cement has, both for tensile strength and wearing qualities. This reputation has been gained through many severe tests, both from actual use and scientific deduction. The Garden City Sand Company, selling agents for this cement, have been unable to meet the excessive demand for this season without great difficulty.

The general contractor for the concrete work and the foundation was Paul F. P. Mueller.

AN ATTRACTIVE AND SUBSTANTIAL BRICK FRONT.

The architect is usually confronted with the problem of how to secure an artistic and substantial effect in the exterior of his building and still keep within the bounds of reasonable economy. It frequently happens that he has a very large surface which he must provide for at the minimum cost and then the difficulty is embarrassing. If he attempts elaborate carving in detail his general material may suffer from comparison and if he uses expensive stone or brick he finds the cost exceeds the provision made for this portion of the building. For this reason the successful architect is constantly on the watchout for new material with strong points and new combinations with old material that are striking and impressive though not costly. Combinations of this sort, made up of enameled and different colored bricks with cut or rough stone for the first story, are quite common. The selection of the rough paving brick for the massive front of the Bryson building, in combination with the beautiful ornamental glass and iron entrance, gives an imposing and attractive effect. The brick of the Purington Paving Brick Company, of Galesburg, Illinois, were used. They are made of shale and are called paving brick, burned very hard and beveled on edge with a rich brown color of reddish tinge. No efflorescence is possible upon the surface of this brick, consequently its demand for building purposes has increased very rapidly during the past year, more especially since the brilliant effect in mass has been so well displayed in the Bryson apartment building. The manufacturers guarantee that there will be no change of color or face for a hundred years, which, from a concern so long and favorably known as the Purington Company, is sufficient to relieve the mind of the owner from any uneasiness as to the future appearance of his building.

GENERAL CONTRACTOR.

In the construction of great and important buildings a heavy responsibility rests upon the general contractor. To his judgment and business ability the architect must look for the successful issue of his plans. In this case the contractor, Mr. W. M. Crilly, one of Chicago's prominent business men, having had a long and successful career among Chicago builders, was eminently fitted to do justice to this work. The completion of the structure to the satisfaction of all concerned has added to the high esteem which he has previously attained.

ROOFING AND SKYLIGHTS.

The roof of a building is often not thought of interest to the general reader, but where part of the roof is utilized as a garden for the occupants of a building, as in the Bryson, it becomes interesting — with its tile floor and pergolalike effect, and with flowers and electric lights artistically arranged. The roofing and skylighting were placed in the hands of L. C. Herman, Chicago, to construct. After studying the subject with care, the decision was reached that a roof composed of six-ply composition roofing laid on cement and cinders was the safest and most enduring. The roof garden part is of vitrified tile laid on asphalt. The manner in which all this has been accomplished attests to the thorough knowledge of an important problem in architecture gained by study and application of this to the points involved, as has been done by Mr. Herman in this instance.

THE GLAZING AND WOOD FINISHING.

The glazing work for this building was done by the Pittsburg Plate Glass Company, whose office and wareroom in this city is located at 442-452 Wabash avenue, corner Peck court. Mr. W. G. Kimball, the local manager for this company in Chicago, stated that the famous Pittsburg polished plate glass, which is manufactured exclusively by this company, has been used throughout this building, it being the best quality of polished plate glass that can be used for high-grade apartment buildings and fine residences, as it is selected especially for this purpose. They have furnished this same quality of glass for a large number of fine residences and high-grade apartment buildings that have been erected in this city. This company has also just finished the glazing work for all the fixtures and show-cases recently installed in Marshall Field & Co's new store, which was one of the most difficult and particular glazing contracts that has ever been let in this country. The woodwork in the cases and fixtures was of the finest mahogany and it was necessary to employ the most skilled mechanics who would use the utmost care to avoid marring the woodwork. The finished beauty of the woodwork in the Bryson building can be largely attributed to the use of Patton's sun-proof varnishes and the wood fillers which also were furnished by the Pittsburg Plate Glass Company. The sun-proof specialties as distributed by this company have already gained a national reputation. Architects and contractors generally are recognizing their worth in the painting contracts. Not only is the finished handiwork in this building due to first-class painting material but it has been noted in a number of fine residences and apartment buildings under construction in other parts of the city.

ORNAMENTAL IRON AND BRONZE.

Work in bronze and wrought iron is reaching a stage of artistic value far above that of a few years back. The artisan of to-day is more clever in working out, molding and hammering from the rich ornamental drawings furnished him by the artist. The work accomplished in this building by the Chicago Ornamental Iron Company, as is represented in elevator enclosures, stairways, balconies, guards and bronze mirror frames, the iron window grilles, and the many smaller examples of fine work, are true touches of the rapidly advancing elegance as represented in metalworking. Another fine example of metalwork, accomplished by the Chicago Ornamental Iron Company, is in the Chicago Public Library.

THE HEATING SYSTEM.

The system of heating this great apartment building is of the low-pressure gravity single-pipe system. It consists of about

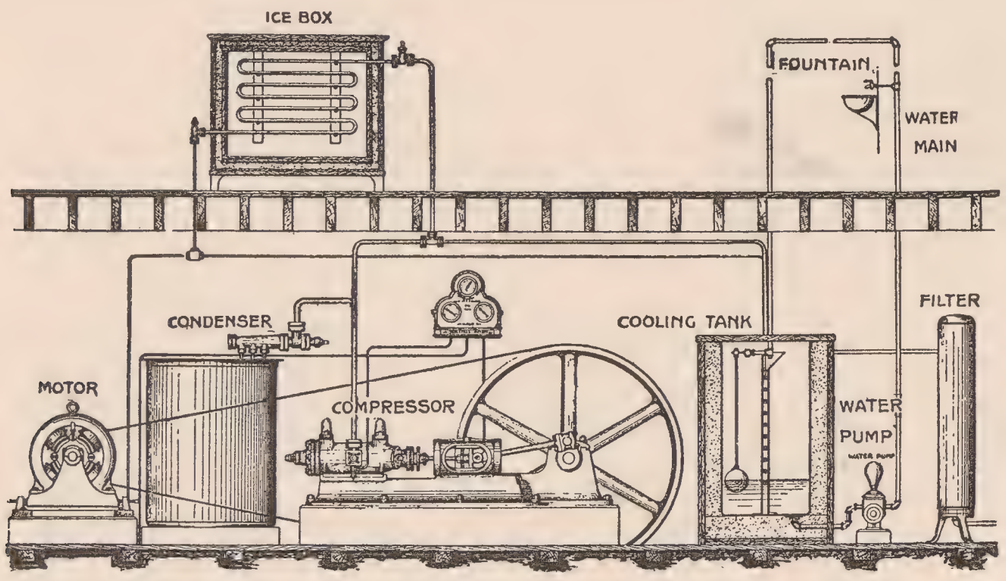
twenty thousand square feet of radiating surface. The piping is passed through special ducts of fireproof tiles in the walls, in fact no pipes are exposed in any of the finished rooms or halls. Modern appliances have been attached to this system of circulating heat so as to make it free from all such sounds as "hammering," etc. The battery supplying the heating consists of two 125 H.-P. tubular boilers, brick set, and furnished with two water-arch smokeless furnaces in which bituminous coal is used with impunity. This work was accomplished by the L. H. Prentice Company, of Chicago and New York, they having no one in their employ but those who have been with them for many years and who appreciate that only the highest standard will do, even down to the most minute details, so the result of the installation of this system by them must necessarily be up to their high reputation.

THE ELEVATORS.

The passenger and freight electric elevators installed by the Charles Kaestner Company, of Chicago, in the Bryson, possess all the latest improvements in elevator practice, both electrically and mechanically; they are not excelled by any first-class elevator plant in Chicago. The electric engine and winding gear have a forged steel worm and gun-metal gear, with bronze and steel end-thrust bearings; all parts of the machine are accessible. The motors, manufactured by the Westinghouse Electric Company, are three-phase, 60 cycle, 200 volt, type C, equipped with Westinghouse three-phase automatic controllers. The Charles Kaestner Company make a specialty of high-speed direct-connected electric elevators, equipped with motors having a "patent winding" which allows a greater acceleration to running speed than any other makes of motors. For smoothness in running, quick starting and easy stopping these elevators are equal to hydraulic.

ICE AND COOLING PLANT.

The Bryson apartment building has a six-ton carbonic anhydride ice plant, installed by Kroeschell Brothers Ice Machine Company, Chicago. There are twenty-seven refrigerators cooled by operating this machine from six to eight hours daily, and in addition about five hundred pounds of ice is made for table use.



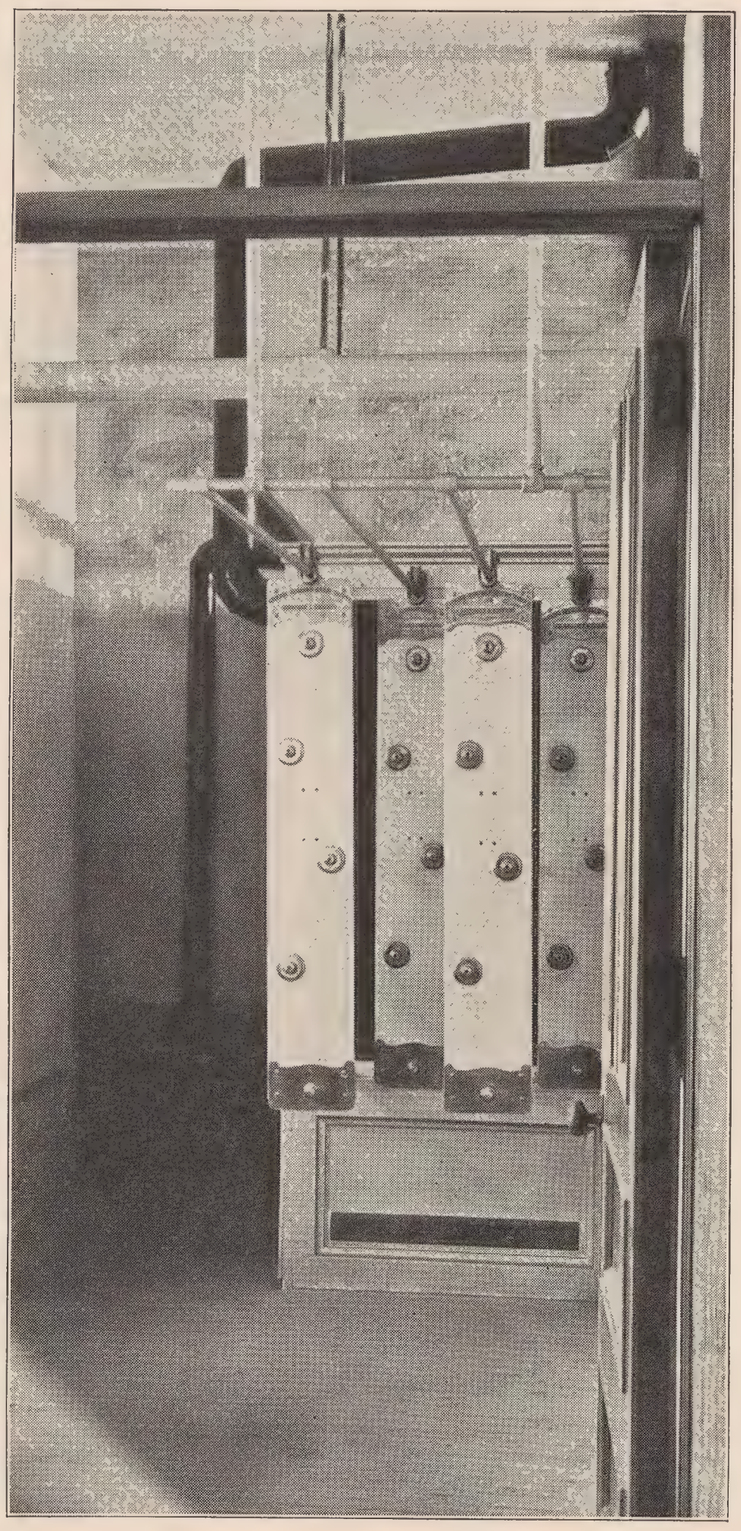
The above cut shows a plant for cooling water and ice boxes for department stores, office buildings, apartment houses, hotels, factories, etc.

The special advantages claimed for the carbonic anhydride system, as installed by the Kroeschell Brothers Ice Machine Company, are: Carbonic anhydride is harmless and odorless. It is non-combustible and will not cause explosions. It is neutral toward material and products. It is four times as cheap as ammonia. It can be inhaled without danger. It will extinguish fires. It will not spoil cold storage products with which it may come in contact. It has an improving effect upon water. The carbonic anhydride machine is economical in the use of power and water. It is smaller in size and occupies less space than ammonia machines of the same capacity. It is simple in construction and easy to operate. It runs efficiently and noiselessly. Its safety of operation places it high above all other refrigerating machines. It possesses the maximum economy of a compression machine without any of the disadvantages of the ammonia machine. For these and other good reasons the carbonic anhydride system has been selected for the Bryson apartment building. The Kroeschell Brothers Ice Machine Company is always willing to submit estimates for all classes of this kind of work. Their facilities for completing any sized contract upon short notice are ample and their reputation is a guarantee to owners, builders or contractors.

PRIVATE LAUNDRY ROOMS.

One of the many improvements in architectural details of arrangement in a building of this character is the placing of the laundries on the top floor. This clever move, from the basement to the upper story, has its many important features. It does away with the odors of washday, and gives the clean, fresh air for the washerwoman, and allows of a greater capacity of work than in a closed basement. The building is equipped with sixteen laundry rooms — one for each apartment of the larger building — and consists of tubs, patent drier, and gas stove and table for the ironing.

It is an established fact that the whiteness and freshness of laundered clothes depends upon a quick-drying and thorough-ventilating process, whether the results are gained by sunshine, wind or artificial heat and ventilation, always provided that the clothes have been properly washed and rinsed. To dry clothes in a slow-drying or poorly ventilated atmosphere means that they can not be pure and clean, and to gain perfect results the process must be a quick-drying system and a thorough removal of impurities. And when properly accomplished artificially, the results gained are equivalent to the most perfect outdoor conditions. The fact stands that about two-thirds of the time the year round, the drying of laundered clothes must be done within doors, owing to the weather and other causes, and when so done without the proper appliance, has caused what has generally been termed "yellowing of the clothes." But, had these same washings been dried in an apparatus producing the proper arrangement of heat and ventilation, the results would have been practically the same as good, outdoor conditions, and the clothes would then be as sweet, pure and fresh as if dried in the open air. The effort to dry clothes by hanging them openly in the basement, laundry-room or attic, is of necessity being continually attempted — but this slow, inadequate and ill-health producing method has long been the bane of every housekeeper's life, and has been responsible for the existence of the household "Blue Monday," which is synonymous of unpleasant odors and general discomfort. Inventive genius has solved the problem of a thorough-ventilating, artificial method of drying clothes, and at the same time produced an apparatus that vastly facilitates the work of that very important and ever-returning necessity. The "Chicago" clothes dryer is



CHICAGO CLOTHES DRYER.

constructed to produce results identical with the conditions of the most perfect outdoor air, namely, quick drying, thorough ventilation, and the removal of all moisture and impurities.

The above cut illustrates a complete laundry-room as it appears in this building, equipped with the Chicago clothes-dryer system, under contract with the Chicago Clothes-Dryer Works, Chicago and New York. This establishment has grown from small beginnings, during the past few years, until it has extensive works, both in Chicago and in the East, and the architect of to-day must take this system into consideration wherever he has to arrange for high-class tenants.

THIRTEENTH CONVENTION OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF BUILDERS.

THE thirteenth convention of the National Association of Builders was held in Washington, D. C., on Tuesday and Wednesday, October 28 and 29. The sessions were held at the New Willard hotel.

President John S. Stevens, of Philadelphia, presided, and representatives were present from builders' associations in Boston, Baltimore, New York, Philadelphia, Louisville, St. Paul, New Rochelle, Wilkesbarre, Washington, D. C., and other places.

The chief business of the convention was the discussion of "Labor Issues in the Building Trade," but several minor matters were acted upon. A committee which had been appointed at the last meeting of the association to prepare a revision of the constitution, made a report which comprehended principally such modifications as were made necessary by changes in the basis of representation and yearly dues. The report of the committee was accepted and their recommendations adopted.

The Committee on Uniform Contract reported, that, in conjunction with a committee appointed by the American Institute of Architects, a thorough revision of the uniform contract blank had been made, which, it was hoped, would meet the requirements for many years to come. Contract for publishing this form had been renewed with the Inland Publishing Company, of Chicago, which company would undertake to continue to advertise and sell the blank in all parts of the country. Copies of the revised form were distributed to all delegates present.

Addresses on the general topic of discussion, "Labor Issues, Etc.," were made by many delegates from all parts of the country, specially prepared papers being presented by Mr. Thomas Armstrong, of Philadelphia, and the secretary of the National Association, Mr. William H. Sayward, of Boston, the latter making an exhaustive argument on the advantages that would accrue from coöperation between builders' associations and labor unions.

Mr. Sayward said, the prime source of industrial strife was failure upon the part of the employer to act in the matter of labor as he does in all of the other relations connected with his business. He takes into account the factors of location, of transportation, of climate, of supplies, of cost of material of every name and nature that affect the business in which he is engaged; he assures himself that the parties he purposes dealing with are responsible; he fortifies himself by contracts or agreements, so that on these points he may be reasonably assured that he can carry out the contracts he enters into, but he omits to protect himself in the quarter most open to danger. Employers, as a rule, still go into the market and contract "to do and perform" without reckoning with labor.

"The result from this blind policy, or lack of policy," said Mr. Sayward, "is hardly different from what might fairly be expected; the wide-open gates invite invasion, the unprotected condition suggests methods of attack, and a strong advance is made by those who see their opportunity and take it.

"Instead of employers holding themselves either indifferent or opposed to organizations of workmen, I feel that they should take the matter up with liveliest interest and determination, and insist that workmen in their various trades shall be organized; that they, the employers, will have no settled policy with them until they be organized, and organized in such fashion as will produce proper and, therefore, safe bodies to be recognized; that they, the employers, will coöperate with the workmen to this end, and that the organizations thus formed will be treated with in fullest, freest, and most open manner, so that agreements shall be made at seasonable times of the year, governing terms and conditions of each coming year or series of years, these agreements to be made public so that the community may know what the contract is and where to place blame if contracts are not kept.

"Such a policy of participation will render it practically impossible for the affairs of labor organizations to be one-sided or to drift into the hands of unworthy or dangerous men. A policy of this nature, persistently and patiently followed, will put the employer in the same relation to the element of labor that he is to the other elements.

"Now, what are the difficulties? There are many, but none, I believe, so great that they may not be surmounted. In the first place, we have the difficulty arising from the prejudice which an untenable attitude and unwholesome action on the part of labor organizations has engendered, and from the fact that in many cases their leaders have been irreconcilables and wholly unworthy of the important offices they have been permitted to fill, but I wish to make my belief entirely clear, that this prejudice will vanish when coöperation modifies the action taken and puts that power of selection back into the hands of the conservative rank and file, which has ofttimes been wrested from them, for be it also clearly understood that when I say that labor must be reckoned with, I do not mean any and everything which presents itself as labor, or as a representation of labor. But, until employers put themselves in a position where they can participate in the issues, they can not tell the true from the false, and can not help the true to oust the false. Employers must get near enough to the problem to be able to understand the difficulties which the honest and true men in labor organizations have to struggle with, and it is only by so doing that they can help the good element to overcome the dangerous and bad.

"Another difficulty to be overcome is that sentiment, so often expressed by employers, that they will not treat with unions until they reform themselves and become proper bodies to deal with. This must be met by showing that the chief hope of reform lies in the introduction of that element which the employer alone can furnish, and that to demand that the reform be effected before this element is introduced is of the same nature as the restriction placed by a mother on her child, whom she insisted should not go into the water until he had learned to swim.

"One of the greatest difficulties in the way of setting up new and more wholesome relations is the unfortunate attitude which unions have assumed toward nonunionists, and which they seem disinclined, in most instances, to either abandon or modify.

"If we put ourselves in their places, I think we may readily understand how this feeling has become deeply rooted. But, twist it how we may, there is a still deeper-rooted feeling which compels us to say that, however galling it may be for a group of men to see others profiting in an increase of wages or by a reduction of hours secured through their concentrated efforts, the inherent right of the individual to work or not to work must not be interfered with.

"It is my thorough conviction that the quickest road out of this folly is to coöperate with unions to help them, among other things, to see that this nonunion opposition is wholly untenable; it will then soon cease to be a factor. As the attitude of resistance has created evils and dangers, so will coöperation banish them. If employers abandon their distrust of unions, and enter into friendly business relations with them, unions must abandon their distrust of nonunion men and concede the right of their fellow-workmen to join or refrain from joining their bodies. If a labor union is recognized as a fit and proper representative body to act for the class — and it must be fit and proper and representative or it can not be dealt with — then all is gained which it may properly seek, and by the abandonment of its attempt to coerce people into joining, it opens the surest road for accession to its ranks of those who may come of their own accord, but won't be driven. And I further believe, and my belief is based upon actual experience, that if the dropping off of nonunion opposition be made a prerequisite of recognition, that it will be dropped without hesitation.

"Two minor difficulties should be mentioned. One is the trouble connected with joint committee work, which every employer holds up as a bugbear, and the other the claim that labor organizations should be incorporated so that they may be held financially responsible for their acts. As to this last feature, I must confess that I see very little real increase of responsibility, unless the capital of such corporations should be very great, a practical impossibility, and made available only for damages under broken agreements; but I do think that employers and workmen alike should seek to put their respective organizations on some legal status, which should result in making them subject to removal of rights granted under State charters when failing to adhere to agreements, or causing stoppages of work, or creating interference with privileges and rights of others.

"In summing up it may be said that in labor issues, either for the building trades or other lines of work, both parties must have equal concern, must act jointly, not only in their own interests, but in effect in the interest of the community. This being done and agreements formally made and legally entered into, if contracts are then broken, it will be penalty, not arbitration, and the community will be the chief factor in imposing the penalty."

The discussion which followed covered a wide range, and resulted in a reaffirmation of the recommendations for the establishment of joint committees of conciliation, originally made by the association at its fifth annual convention, held in the city of New York in 1891.

The recommendations are as follows:

The National Association of Builders.— Joint Conciliation Committees.— Form of Agreement recommended by the National Association of Builders to secure the establishment of Conciliation Committees, with Plan of Organization of the same, for the use of Associations of Employers and Associations of Workmen in all branches of the Building Trade.

AGREEMENT.

For the purpose of establishing a method of peacefully settling all questions of mutual concern, ...
(Name of organization of employers)
and ..... severally and jointly agree
(Name of organization of employees)
that no such question shall be conclusively acted upon by either body independently, but shall be referred for settlement to a Joint Committee, which committee shall consist of an equal number of representatives from each association; *and also agree that all such questions shall be settled by our own trade, without intervention of any other trade whatsoever.*

The parties hereto agree to abide by the findings of this committee on all matters of mutual concern referred to it by either party. It is understood and agreed by both parties that in no event shall strikes and lockouts be permitted, but all differences shall be submitted to the Joint Committee, and work shall proceed without stoppage or embarrassment.

In carrying out this agreement the parties hereto agree to sustain the principle that absolute personal independence of the individual to work or not to work, to employ or not to employ, is fundamental and should never be questioned or assailed, for upon that independence the security of our whole social fabric and business prosperity rests, and employers and workmen should be equally interested in its defense and preservation.

The parties hereto also agree that they will make recognition of this joint agreement a part of the organic law of their respective associations

by incorporating with their respective constitutions or by-laws the following clauses:

A. All members of this Association do, by virtue of their membership, recognize and assent to the establishment of a Joint Committee of Arbitration (under a regular form of agreement and governing rules), by and between this body and the.....for the peaceful settlement of all matters of mutual concern to the two bodies and the members thereof.

B. This organization shall elect at its annual meeting..... delegates to the said Joint Committee, of which the President of this Association shall be one, officially notifying within three days thereafter the said.....of the said action and of the names of the delegates elected.

C. The duty of the delegates thus elected shall be to attend all meetings of the said Joint Committee, and they must be governed in this action by the rules jointly adopted by this Association and the said..... .....

D. No amendments shall be made to these special clauses, A, B, C, and D, of these By-Laws, except by concurrent vote of this Association with the said..... and only after six months' notice of proposal to so amend.

The Joint Committee above referred to is hereby created and established, and the following rules adopted for its guidance:

ORGANIZATION OF JOINT COMMITTEE AND RULES FOR ITS GOVERNMENT.

1. This committee shall consist of not less than six members, equally divided between the associations represented. The members of the committee shall be elected annually by their respective associations at their regular meetings for the election of officers. An umpire shall be chosen by the committee at their annual meeting, *as the first item of business after organization*. This umpire must be neither a workman nor an employer of workmen. He shall not serve unless his presence is made necessary by failure of the committee to agree. In such cases he shall act as presiding officer at all meetings and have the casting vote as provided in Rule 7.

2. The duty of this committee shall be to consider such matters of mutual interest and concern to the employers and the workmen as may be regularly referred to it by either of the parties to this agreement, transmitting its conclusions thereon to each association for its government.

3. A regular annual meeting of the committee shall be held during the month of January, at which meeting the special business shall be the establishment of "Working Rules" for the ensuing year; these rules to guide and govern employers and workmen, and to comprehend such particulars as rate of wages per hour, number of hours to be worked, payment for overtime, payment for Sunday-work, government of apprentices, and similar questions of joint concern.

4. Special meetings shall be held when either of the parties hereto desire to submit any question to the committee for settlement.

5. For the proper conduct of business, a chairman shall be chosen at each meeting, but he shall preside only for the meeting at which he is so chosen. The duty of the chairman shall be that usually incumbent on a presiding officer.

6. A clerk shall be chosen at the annual meeting, to serve during the year. His duty shall be to call all regular meetings, and to call special meetings when officially requested so to do by either body party hereto. He shall keep true and accurate record of the meetings, transmit all findings to the associations interested, and attend to the usual duties of the office.

7. A majority vote shall decide all questions. In case of the absence of any member, the president of the association by which he was appointed shall have the right to appoint a substitute in his place. The umpire shall have casting vote in case of tie.

The above form of agreement should first be adopted in due form,—by vote of each organization proposing to set it up, care being taken to have the action upon a legal day, and its officers authorized and empowered to sign all necessary papers to put the agreement in force. The instrument of agreement should then be drawn up in full for signatures, and should be duly executed and acknowledged in such form as required by law in the State where the parties have their usual place of business or headquarters.

The election of officers resulted in the choice of John S. Stevens, of Philadelphia, as president; Charles L. Cowen, of New York, first vice-president; Samual B. Sexton, of Baltimore, second vice-president; and William H. Sayward, of Boston, secretary and treasurer.

It was decided to hold the next convention in the city of St. Louis, during the World's Fair. Preference was expressed that the convention be held in the month of February, 1904, although the exact date was left to the discretion of the executive committee.

A banquet at the New Willard, on Wednesday evening, closed what all present felt to be a very important meeting, and one of great significance in the history of the association, arousing, as it did, deep interest in a question of such pressing importance to the building fraternity. It is earnestly hoped that the recommendations made, looking toward the establishment of peaceful and businesslike methods of adjusting matters of mutual concern to employers and workmen in the building trades, may not only be effective in those trades, but be adopted in other branches of business where labor issues are a factor.

PAINTS IN ARCHITECTURE.

WHAT ABOUT THE EXTERIOR?

IN America, more than in any other country, paint is used for exterior decoration and for the protection of structures from the weather. The architect, with an eye single to the beauty of his finished work, may overlook the fact that the most important office of paint is protection. In our present state of progress it is fortunately easy to combine the two offices and secure the highest degree of beauty with the fullest measure of protection, but, judging from the run of specifications for painting, architects, as a class, are contented to proceed according to tradition and fall short of the best obtainable in both respects. This is, of course, partly due to the prejudice and lack of information plentifully displayed by the average contracting painter whose advice is accepted by the architect.

"Pure white lead and oil" is very easy to write in a specification, and the average architect lets it go at that, satisfied that if he has not done his best, he has at least followed the accepted tradition. But many progressive architects have broken with tradition and are specifying combinations of zinc and lead, not only because of the enhanced beauty of results, but also because such combinations afford better protection, greater economy, and wear longer.

Among engineers the use of these compounds, where white or tints are required, is very general, simply because the engineers, habitually concerning themselves with the technical side of the subject, have learned that in this way better protection is assured. It is a point which deserves closer examination than it has had from architects, and while painters, as a class, will oppose innovation, one can not afford to leave the entire decision of a question so important to people whose training does not include technical knowledge of the materials with which they work.

CHARLES JOURDAIN.

REMOVAL OF A BOSTON CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL TO CHICAGO.

THE American School of Correspondence, of Boston, believing that correspondence instruction in technical subjects can be made more efficient and helpful beyond what has heretofore been accomplished, has made an arrangement with the management of the Armour Institute of Technology whereby the professors and instructors of engineering of the faculty of the Armour Institute will constitute a board of instruction, revision and examination for the American School of Correspondence. In accordance with this arrangement the American School of Correspondence has removed to Chicago to commodious quarters, 3321 Armour avenue, adjoining the main building of the Armour Institute of Technology. The work satisfactorily done by correspondence students according to this new management will be accepted and credited at the Armour Institute of Technology when students desire to complete their course by actual residence there. The management of the Armour Institute of Technology coöperates to conduct this educational enterprise by correspondence in the hope of bringing to wage-earners of all ages the results of the most complete resident school laboratory work. The change will in no way affect the individuality of the American school, but is made with the idea of harmonizing correspondence instruction with resident instruction, thus insuring correspondence school students a high standard of instruction. The advantages offered students unable to attend a resident school are evident, and the plan shows in the most striking manner the wonderful advance in the educational possibilities of the people in recent years. Young men who are unable to give up four years to obtain a technical education, can, by first taking a correspondence course, reduce the time required for obtaining a complete course and a resident school degree. The step marks a new era in the educational possibilities of mechanics, and will be watched with great interest by all thinking people.

ASSOCIATION NOTES.

CHICAGO ARCHITECTS BUSINESS ASSOCIATION.

The "Chicago Architects Business Association," at its recent annual meeting, elected the following named officers for the year: E. M. Newman, president; A. F. Woltersdorf, first vice-president; Henry Lord Gay, second vice-president; S. A. Treat, treasurer; C. R. Adams, secretary. Directors—George Beaumont, F. W. Hessenmueller, H. B. Wheelock, T. McCall, C. J. Furst, Emery Stanford Hall. Board of Arbitration—S. A. Treat, George Beaumont, H. L. Gay, Norman S. Patton, E. R. Krause, A. F. Woltersdorf, C. R. Adams. The meeting was well attended, and the several reports of committees showed that the work of the association was of a nature to be valuable both to the profession and to the public, and deserved every encouragement and appreciation.

CONNECTICUT CHAPTER A. I. A.

All the members of the American Institute of Architects in the State of Connecticut met October 23 to organize a new Chapter of the institute, to be known as the Connecticut Chapter of the A. I. A. George Keller, of Hartford, was elected president; W. R. Briggs, of Bridgeport, vice-president, and E. T. Hapgood, of Hartford, secretary and treasurer. William C. Brocklesby and F. Irvin Davis, of Hartford, were appointed a committee to draw up a constitution and by-laws, and when these are approved the Chapter will apply for incorporation under the State law. It is intended to include in the membership of the Connecticut Chapter all architects resident in the State whose affiliations with the profession render them eligible.

RHODE ISLAND CHAPTER, A. I. A.

The Rhode Island Chapter of the American Institute of Architects was incorporated on November 5, papers being filed with the secretary of state. While the Chapter has been in existence since 1875, it has never been incorporated, this action being taken as the American Institute recently passed a by-law requiring all State Chapters to be incorporated. The incorporators are Alfred Stone, Edward I. Nickerson, Howard Hoppin, Franklin J. Sawtelle and Prescott O. Clarke.

The Rhode Island Chapter is one of the oldest of the American Institute of Architects. It was the sixth organized in the list of twenty-six charters. The officers are: President, Edward I. Nickerson; vice-president, Charles E. Carpenter; treasurer, Fred E. Field; secretary, Prescott O. Clarke; executive commit-

tee, Edward I. Nickerson, Prescott O. Clarke, Fred E. Field, Howard Hoppin, Alfred Stone. Edward F. Ely, Wallis E. Howe. The other members are George W. Cady, Frank W. Angell, Edmund R. Wilson, Franklin J. Sawtelle, Walter G. Sheldon, Howard K. Hilton, Wayland T. Robertson, Alfred F. Shurrocks, Norman M. Isham, F. Ellis Jackson, Albert H. Humes, Frank F. Tingley.

OUR ILLUSTRATIONS.

Bryson Apartment Building Annex, Chicago; S. S. Beman, architect.

Interior Views, Bryson Apartment Building, Chicago; S. S. Beman, architect.

First Church of Christ, Scientist, Grand Rapids, Michigan; S. S. Beman, architect, Chicago.

Grand Prize of Rome Competition, Ecole des Beaux-Arts, Paris, France. A National Printing Establishment. First Prize Design by M. Prost; Second Prize Design by M. Chifflot; Third Prize Design by M. Coutan.

The design of the Illinois State building to be erected at the St. Louis World's Fair will be carried out in French renaissance by Messrs. Watson & Hazleton, Chicago, the successful architects in the competition of design in which several well-known architects entered. The extreme outside of the building, which is illustrated in this issue, will be 165 feet by 145 feet. Surrounding it on two sides will be a 26-foot veranda, supported by 24 pylons, each bearing the name of an important city of the State of Illinois. The first story comprises a rotunda 60 by 60 feet, a room of state 50 by 60 feet, executive suite, etc. The second floor consists of a large public parlor, women's retiring room, private rooms of the Commissioners, and the Governor's private apartments. A balcony off the public parlor overlooks the room of state. On the third floor will be located the sleeping apartments of the Commissioners. The estimated cost of the building will be $50,000, with an allowance of an extra $25,000 for furnishing the same. The construction will be of staff treated in pure white. The interior will be carried out in rich decorations in keeping with the elegance of design.

Photogravure Plate: The Bryson Apartment Building, Chicago; S. S. Beman, architect.

PHOTOGRAVURE PLATES.

Issued only with the Photogravure Edition.

Entrance Detail, Bryson Apartment Building, Chicago; S. S. Beman, architect.

Residence, Ogontz, Pennsylvania; Horace Trumbauer, architect, Philadelphia.

Apartment Building, Madison avenue, New York city; Buchman & Fox, architects.

Betram Hall, Radcliffe College, Cambridge, Massachusetts; A. W. Longfellow, Jr., architect, Boston.

Architecture Building, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts; McKim, Mead & White, New York.

Memorial Church, Overbrook, Pennsylvania; Frederick Mann, architect, Philadelphia. Two full-page plates are given.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The *Boiler Magazine,* Chicago, Kellogg-MacKay-Cameron Company publishers, seems to be a radical departure from the usual methods of catalogue advertising and deserving of more than passing notice. Kellogg-MacKay-Cameron Company, as all the trade knows, are manufacturers of steam and hot water heating and ventilating appliances, with warerooms and offices in Chicago, Minneapolis and Kansas City. Their line of boilers and fittings is most varied and extensive and admits of a wide range of illustration and description. The principles involved in their heating and ventilating systems are founded on the experience and scientific deductions of experts in this line and are of interest to every student of architecture or mechanics. Thus it will be seen that the subject is well deserving of the highest consideration of the artist, the descriptive writer and the printer, as well as of the interested public. Let us see what Kellogg-MacKay-Cameron Company has accomplished in this respect.

A catalogue in magazine form is not only a novelty but is a most convenient vehicle for the presentation of a subject of this kind. The medium was well chosen. As to quality, the evident endeavor has been to get the best that the art preservative affords. Paper, illustrations, letterpress, the general arrangement of descriptive matter — all have been carefully studied by a master hand with excellent results. The practical difficulty in the case — the presentation of commonplace or dull details, boiler construction, etc., in an attractive manner — has been surmounted about as well as we remember ever having seen it done anywhere. The *Boiler Magazine* is sufficiently interesting to hold the attention of even a layman, and certainly must be especially attractive to those who, though versed in the trade, can find many a new idea or point of view in its pages.

As to contents, the usual chapters on "American and Advance Boilers," "Florida and Tropic," "Model Boilers," etc., are sandwiched with articles of genuine scientific interest on such subjects as "The Question of Healthful Heating," by James MacKay and M. R. Ebersole; "Combustion," "The Principle of the Vacuum System," "Greenhouse Heating," "Drafts and Chimneys," "The Value of Fresh Air," and "How a Radiator Is Made." These titles alone will serve to indicate the lines on which the *Boiler Magazine* is constructed — a trade publication in all that the name implies, together with the valuable features of a technical journal of high class. The architect especially will find this catalogue in magazine form a most welcome addition to his permanent office literature, because it presents in an attractive and readable manner the entire subject of heating from the standpoint of a facile writer, without losing any of its scientific value, and at the same time holding the attention of the reader to the full limit of its contents.

MOSAICS.

ARCHITECTS Charles D. Crane and Carl Barkhausen, of Milwaukee, who, until two years ago, were in partnership, at which time they separated, have again formed a partnership.

ONE of our brightest professional women, says the Buffalo *Times,* is Miss Edna Porter, whose success as a landscape architect is the direct result of her previous study of botany. Miss Porter took the special course in architecture at Cornell, at the same time doing extra work in botany. At present Miss Porter is entirely occupied in landscape architecture, and is associated with her father, the well-known architect, having been for some time in the employ of Green & Wicks.

THOSE who travel from Chicago to Washington by the way of Cincinnati and the picturesque Chesapeake & Ohio railway will regret to know that W. E. Conklyn, the representative of that line, has gone to another field, but will congratulate him upon his promotion to the post of district passenger agent for the Seaboard Air Line at Washington, D. C. While in Chicago Mr. Conklyn successfully represented his road and made many friends through his energetic labors in behalf of its undoubted superiority in service and luxurious travel possibilities to and from the national capital.

THERE should be a large attendance from the West upon the convention of the American Institute of Architects at Washington, which occurs December 11, judging from the inquiries regarding the Big Four and Chesapeake & Ohio route, which have been made both from Chicago and points west of Cincinnati. It is interesting to know that the Big Four has inaugurated a special Washington service which leaves Chicago at one o'clock and arrives at Washington the next afternoon at 3:30. As this route is thus made the most direct, and as nature has made it the most picturesque, architects generally give it the preference in the pilgrimage to the Washington conventions.

OBITUARY.

GEORGE E. JARDINE.

George E. Jardine, 51 years old, senior member of the firm of Jardine & Jardine, architects, who have designed many large business buildings in New York, died October 25 at his country home in Rye. Mr. Jardine was born in Scotland and came to this country when a young man. He served in the Civil War and was formerly Commander of Charles Lawrence Post, G. A. R., of Portchester.

WALTER COPE.

Members of the profession will learn with deep regret of the death of Walter Cope, the surviving member of the firm of Cope & Stewardson, Philadelphia, which occurred in that city on the third instant. Walter Cope was an architect whose work showed a genius for combining picturesque exteriors with practical interior demands, and especially in college structures, and who, during his too short life, had become an important member of the large society of letters and arts in Philadelphia. His work was at first with John Stewardson, under the style of Cope & Stewardson; some years ago the partner died, and his brother entered the firm, but Cope was the controlling mind, and the beautiful dormitory buildings of Pennsylvania University, the residence and other halls of Bryn Mawr College, and several buildings at Princeton University, arose to testify to his ability. The firm had won the competition for the design of the Washington University of St. Louis, and are now busy on that work.

At a special meeting of the Philadelphia Chapter of the American Institute of Architects the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That in the overwhelming sadness which the sudden death of our friend and associate, Walter Cope, has cast about us, we still rejoice in the beauty of his life and his labors, which leave behind them so precious a memory and so stimulating an example. Deeply skilled in his art, there were brought to him from far and near problems of ever-increasing difficulty and importance. He bore joyously the burden of these many tasks, and stood before us steadfast in the discharge of duty, untiring in the pursuit of excellence and beauty, firm in upholding a noble standard of conduct. And yet it is not his work as an architect, distinguished as it is by volume and quality, that leaves with his companions the deepest impression of him, but rather his constant sincerity, his limpid truthfulness, his spontaneity and frankness, his joy in art, his splendid scorn of wrong.

Resolved, That in the death of Walter Cope, the architects of America have lost one of the ablest of their number, and that we his immediate associates mourn him, not alone as a fellow-artist, but as a friend tried in many ways and true in all.

There is a greatness in leaving artistic creations for the comfort and education of a people, but it is in the truth of such words as these that the most lasting monuments of human greatness are found.

PROGRAMME

For a Competition for the Memorial Continental Hall

TO BE ERECTED BY

The National Society Daughters of the American Revolution,

IN THE CITY OF WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

In accordance with the authority given by the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, during Annual Congresses, held at Washington, D. C., Saturday, February 25th, 1899, and Saturday, February 23d, 1901, the following Competition is announced by the Committee on Architecture, a Sub-Committee of the Continental Hall Committee.

THE BUILDING.

The plans shall be for a fire-proof structure to cost $300,000.00.

ELIGIBLE COMPETITORS.

The competition shall be limited to those who are invited or introduced to the Committee on Architecture by members of the Society.

FORM OF COMPETITION.

Two competitions will be held—an Informal or Sketch Competition (of which this is a programme), and a formal competition.

The object of the first competition is to choose three architects, or architectural firms, who may compete in a second and Final Competition.

Only those who have competed in the Informal Competition will be invited to compete in the Final Competition.

RIGHT TO REJECT.

The committee reserves the right to reject any or all sketches or drawings submitted.

Committee also reserves right to consider experience and general ability for design, detail and construction in executing the building.

AWARDS.

There will be no financial compensation in the first competition, but the architects chosen by the undersigned committee to compete again will receive $500.00 each for their work on the second competition. The $500.00 paid to the successful competitor to be considered as payment on account of his commission.

The architect receiving the first place in the second competition will be appointed to execute the building, and be paid for his services according to the rate established by the American Institute of Architects.

DRAWINGS SENT.

Drawings must be sent by express to Mrs. William Lindsay, D. A. R., Care Mr. Charles J. Bell, President American Security and Trust Company, Washington, D. C. None will be received in Washington later than January 25th, 1903.

JUDGES.

The first competition will be decided by the Committee on Architecture, subject to the approval of the Congress of the Society, and with the advice of an expert.

DRAWINGS UNSIGNED.

Drawings shall be unsigned, and all assumed names, devices or insignia of any description shall be omitted.

Enclosed with each set of drawings shall be a sealed envelope, containing the name of the competitor.

When the drawings are unpacked, a member of the committee will number each set of drawings; corresponding numbers will be placed on the sealed envelope containing name of competitor. These envelopes will not be opened by the jurors until after they have rendered their decision.

DRAWINGS RETURNED.

Drawings will be returned to competitors at their expense within ten days from the date of judgment.

QUESTIONS.

Any questions relative to this programme which may be raised by the competitors, may be addressed in writing to Mrs. William Lindsay, Chairman of the Committee on Architecture, D. A. R., The Osborne, 205 West 57th Street, New York City; provided these questions are submitted two weeks before close of competition.

SITE.

The property owned by the Society and upon which the building is to be erected, faces a public square; the lot is 210 feet, 9 inches, fronting on Seventeenth Street; and 161 feet, 11 inches, on C Street; and 170 feet, 10⅝ inches, on D Street. Slope of lot, North to South, fall of 4 feet, 4 inches. Elevation 14 6-10 to 19 feet above tide water. Map will be furnished to competing architects.

CHARACTER OF THE BUILDING.

It is intended that this building shall be a monument to the heroic men and women of the Revolution, as well as an administrative building for the Society, and the treatment of the design should be in keeping with this idea.

The style of architecture to be classic.

While stone is to be preferred as building material, the design should not be excessive in cost.

REQUIREMENTS.

As the space is limited, the committee does not deem it necessary in this programme for the preliminary competition, to definitely state the exact seating capacity of the Auditorium, said capacity, however, not to exceed 2,000. The Auditorium to be the main feature of the building.

Thirteen columns symbolic of the thirteen original Colonies shall also be a feature of the building.

Rooms must be provided of sufficient size for the following officers, and for the purposes designated below:

President General and one clerk.

Vice-President General in charge of Organization of Chapters and three clerks.

Recording Secretary General and three clerks.

Corresponding Secretary General and one clerk.

Registrar General and four clerks.

Treasurer General and four clerks (this room to include a steel-lined vault).

Historian General and two clerks.

Editor and Business Manager of Magazine.

A Board Room to seat eighty.

A Museum for Revolutionary relics and pictures.

A Library.

Several Committee Rooms to accommodate from five to fifty members.

A Room for Curator.

The top floor for Dining and Kitchen purposes.

Arrangements shall be made for Heating, Ventilating and Lighting Plants, Cloak Rooms, Room for Janitor, Store Rooms, Elevators, Lavatories, etc.

The following drawings will be required in this Preliminary Competition:

A basement, first, second and third floor plan, and one section and two elevations, one of side facade, and one of front facade, at eighth scale, and a perspective sketch at eighth scale.

These drawings are to be made on Whatmann's paper, or white paper equally durable, with no landscape or other accessories, except in the perspective sketch; all to be in black and white, and to be submitted unmounted in pasteboard portfolios.

Finally, no other drawings than those required will be allowed, and the committee will throw out of competition the drawings of any competitor who disregards the conditions in this programme.

(Mrs. William) Eleanor Holmes Lindsay, *Chairman.*

(Mrs. John W.) Mary Parke Foster.
(Mrs. Caleb) Elizabeth Clarke Churchman.
(Mrs. George M.) Martha L. Sternberg.
(Miss) Ella Loraine Dorsey.
(Mrs. S. V.) Eliza M. Chandler White.
(Mrs. J. Heron) Ellen Hall Crosman.
(Mrs. deB. Randolph) Jane Sumner Owen Keim.
(Mrs. A. G.) Mary Chase Mills.
(Miss) Mary Desha.
(Mrs. J. R.) Rachel H. L. Mellon.
(Mrs. R. S.) Georgia Stockton Hatcher.
(Mrs. Matthew T.) Julia G. Scott.
(Mrs. Charles H.) Frances A. M. Terry.
(Mrs.) Mary S. Lockwood.
(Mrs. Joseph D.) Althea Randolph Bedle.
(Miss) Eliza Titus Ward.

Committee on Architecture, a Sub-Committee of Continental Hall Committee, N. S. D. A. R.

BUFFALO FAN SYSTEM

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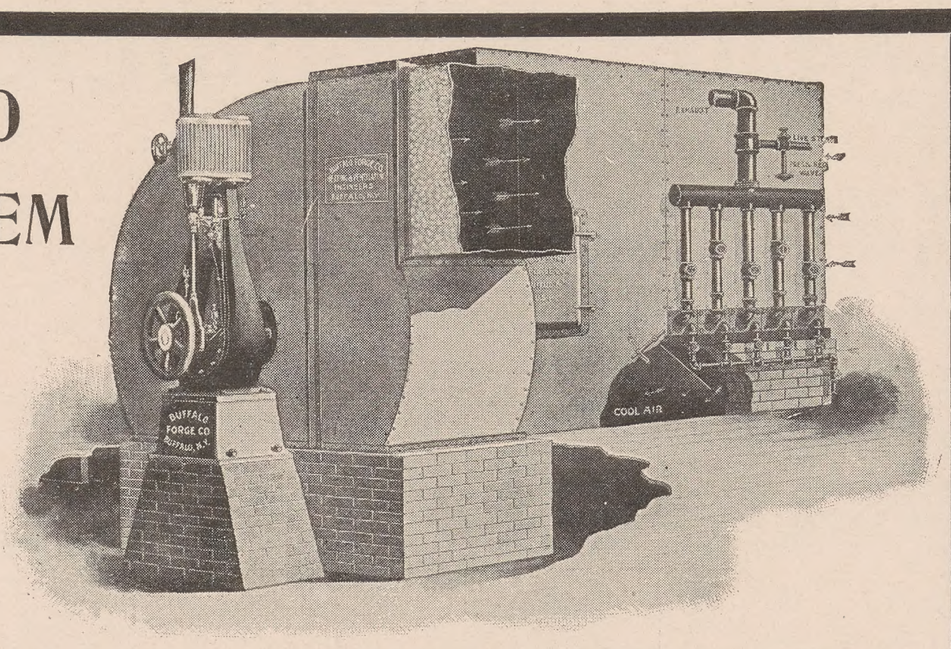

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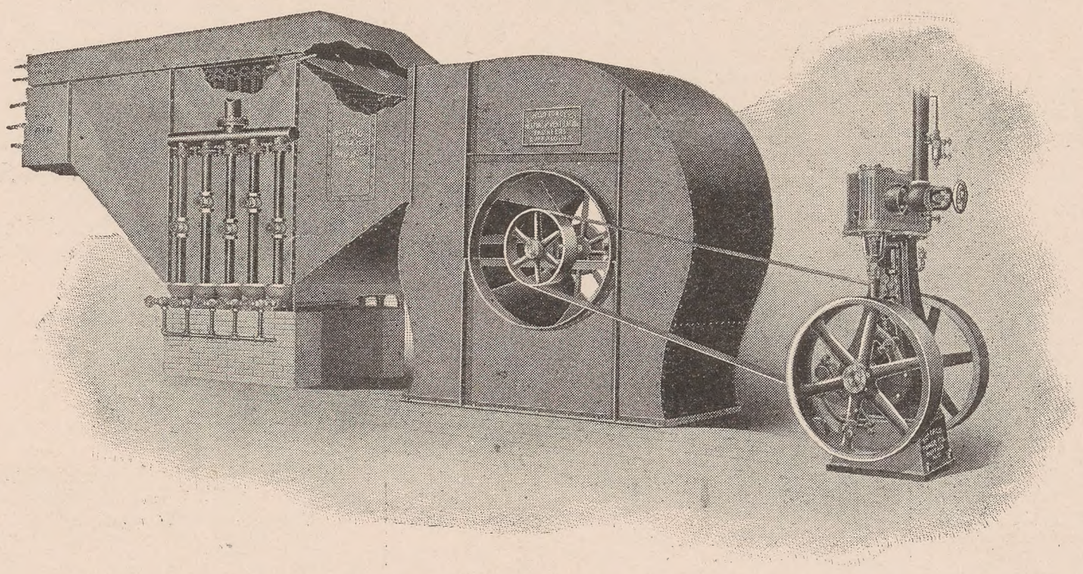

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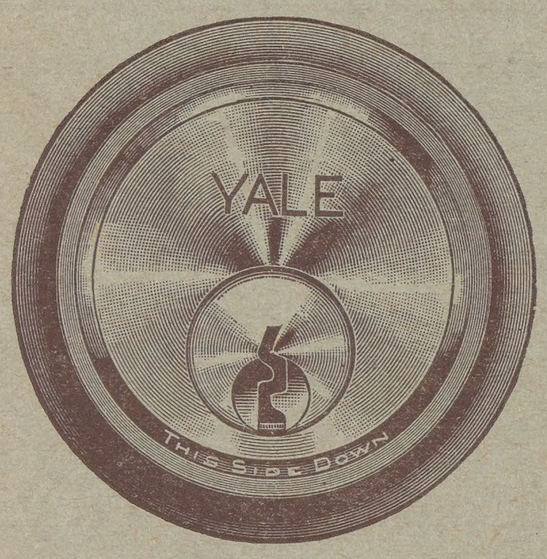

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